The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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(Continued)

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG S. Y. LEUNG

PAUL K. WHANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

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THE "OMNIA-JUNCTA-IN-UNO" AND THE REST OF US

THERE probably are 60,000 foreigners of all nationalities residing in Shanghai, of which number the Japanese probably constitute the largest organized group. Next would come the Russian emigrees who are not organized, and following that the British, a broad term since it includes Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, British Indians, and so on. The American population in Shanghai probably numbers 3,500, and then there are the Germans, French, Italians, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Netherlanders, Finns, Poles, Brazilians, Mexicans, Chileans, Spanish, Portuguese, Czecho-slovakians, Soviet Russians and Irakians. We placed the Irakians last not because they are least in importance, but because their national status from the standpoint of exterritoriality probably is most complicated. Formerly they enjoyed British protection, but since Irak has become a member of the League it is reported they have lost British exterritorial protection and since Irak has no extrality treaty with China, they therefore come under Chinese law. We mention this point to show that the interests of foreigners in Shanghai are not identical, for outside of the large Japanese comunity there are more foreigners in Shanghai who are subject to Chinese courts than there are subject to foreign courts. This is due to the fact that Russians (both Reds and Whites), Germans, Austrians, Poles, Czechoslovakians and citizens of several South American countries do not have the benefits of foreign consular protection. One might go still further and explain that even the Japanese are technically without consular protection because their treaty has expired and if the Americans, British, French and Italians do not renew their treaties shortly they will be in a similar position.

It would not be correct to state that most foreigners reside in Shanghai because they couldn't earn a living anywhere else. That would not be correct, hence it probably would be better to say that most foreigners reside in Shanghai because they find it a more desirable place to live than elsewhere, despite the fact that Shanghai has an unfavorable climate, is not a clean city and lacks many of the advantages afforded by other world cities. Many foreigners reside here because it is their only

home, despite the fact they may call themselves Englishmen, Portuguese, Irakians or whatnot. If they had to leave Shanghai they would have no place to go and would become wanderers on the face of the earth, somewhat as the Russian emigrees. This applies particularly to second, third and fourth generation foreigners who were born on this coast, hence have lost their family ties in their home countries.

Despite its unfavorable climate, insanitation and general undesirability, Shanghai is a good place to live in because it is ordinarily a prosperous and growing city, and most of the foreigners here manage to earn a comfortable livelihood. Certainly they are able to eat more and better food, have more servants in their households and live more comfortably than would be the case if they lived in some occidental country. A well known English journalist who visited these shores sometime ago put it nicely when he said that Shanghai enjoyed its prosperity largely because it controlled the neck of the bottle through which most of China's commerce, incoming and outgoing, had to pass. The early foreign merchant and military adventurers who came here three-quarters of a century ago and established the foreign concessions, realized this and acted accordingly. Their descendants and successors have continued to recognize the same situation and also have acted accordingly. Occasionally the foreigners who are entrenched here at the mouth of the great Yangtsze River fight among themselves and try to put each other out. This occurred during (or really after) the world war when the so-called Allies got together and induced the Chinese to kick the Germans and Austrians out. Last year the Japanese tried their level best to put the Americans and Europeans out, but were unsuccessful. They did, put a large number of Chinese out—permanently. On several occasions the Chinese, who outnumber the foreigners in the ratio of about 100 to 1, have attempted to put all the foreigners out, or at least limit their activities to some reasonable proportions with respect to the mass of the population. In the latter regard the Chinese in recent years have accomplished considerable. They have compelled the foreigners to grant the Chinese minority representation on the governing bodies of the foreign settlements; have forced the foreigners to set aside considerable revenue for the education of Chinese children; have made the foreigners open their public parks to the Chinese population—for a fee. The Chinese have accomplished these ends not by military force, but by organizing and making their influence felt in various ways, the most potent being financial, since the Chinese who reside within the foreign settlements pay from three-fourths to ninety percent of the taxes for the upkeep of the foreign administrations. Should the Chinese cease paying taxes the whole show would collapse and hundreds of foreigners who enjoy good jobs and the emoluments thereof, and hundreds of others whose businesses and professions depend largely on the maintenance of the present status, would be in a bad fix. Some of them might have to go to work in real earnest and others, conceivably might be compelled to go home and join breadlines or official doles.

The foregoing paragraphs telling why we are here and why we continue to reside here even though conditions are not so good in China generally, constitutes a sort of introduction to the real subject which we have in mind—the recently organized "Shanghai Foreign Residents Association," the control and management of which is centered in that interesting and unique British firm known as Messrs. Beck and Swann, Secretaries. An inspection of the local city directory discloses the fact that Messrs. Beck and Swann mother no less than eleven foreign (mostly British) associations ranging all the way from the so-called Automobile Club of China to the Foreign Wine and Spirits Association. The recently organized S. F. R. A. makes it an even dozen, hence more power to Messrs. Beck and Swann, secretaries of things in general. But there is a serious side to the question because the initial circular or prospectus which was mailed out by Beck and Swann, suggests that one of the purposes of the organization is to "make representations to the Diplomatic and Consular bodies and the League of Nations in connection with matters affecting the welfare of Shanghai, and (the italics are our own) *it is almost certain that serious questions affecting the welfare of this city will come up for consideration in the near, if not immediate, future.*" Boiled down to its essentials this means that the inner motive of the so-called S. F. R. A. is PROPAGANDA. In other words the promoters of this organization are planning a PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN over the world and they are going to finance it with money derived from membership dues and "further donations which anyone may care to make in addition."

Only time will disclose the real motive behind the S. F. R. A., but an inspection of the list of names appearing on the original circular suggests a recrudescence of the abortive "Free City Scheme" which the Japanese and some other die-hards tried to put over at the time of the Japanese invasion last year. This may be incorrect, but the secrecy which has shrouded the formation of the organization and the careful concealment of its real object in the published circular, leaves the way open for considerable speculation—and suspicion, particularly among the Chinese population, and those who would remain on friendly terms with the Chinese. If the promoters of the S. F. R. A. had the real interests of the whole population at heart, they obviously would not have barred the Chinese from participation in the organization and limited membership to foreigners exclusively. One foreigner, an American professor, connected with a local school recently included the following comment in a letter which he sent to the local newspapers,

> "Here is an Association for mutual benefit and advancement, which shall include British, Americans, Sikhs, Siamese, Mexicans, Esquimaux, Japanese, Frenchmen, Germans, Hottentots, Bushmen, Papuans, Samoans, Manchukuotians, and Jehol-ians; but the ancient and honorable race of Chinese are forbidden to have any part or lot in the same. There can be only two reasons for this discrimination. This is their own country and therefore they have no rights! Or there are too many of them!! Or is it because we hate or fear or despise the Chinese? Have they nothing that they can contribute to such an association? Or, to put it mildly, are we seeking mutual protection or defense against the Chinese, that we must exclude them?"

Obviously we have no desire to do the promoters of the S. F. R. A. an injustice, but sufficient already has appeared in the local newspapers to cast suspicion upon its real objective; hence we would utter one small but emphatic word of CAUTION. Also, we would suggest that those who put up the membership fees to pay for the PROPAGANDA, attach a definite condition to said membership and payment of fees that every piece of propaganda mailed abroad by the organization, must also be mailed to every member of the organization. This will prevent a small clique of self-appointed foreigners from sending out PROPAGANDA over the world which obviously may not meet with the views or best interests of the majority of foreign residents who desire most of all to remain on friendly terms with their Chinese neighbors with whom they must maintain friendly relations, otherwise the community cannot continue to grow and prosper. The initial circular which was mailed out last week to some 10,000 foreign residents contained the names of the following promoters who constitute the provisional committee of the Shanghai Foreign Residents Association, said organization using as its slogan the Latin phrase "Omnia Juncta in Uno," meaning "All Joined in One:"

Names	*Nationality*	*Business Connection*
E. F. Harris	British	Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada
R. D'Auxion de Ruffe	French	Lawyer
J. M. Tavares	Portuguese	Lawyer
M. S. Bloch	American	M. Bloch and Co. (manufacturers)
A. de C. Sowerby	British	The China Journal
H. G. W. Woodhead	British	Columnist, Shanghai Evening Post
Ranald G. McDonald	British	Lawyer
A. Gironi	French	La Generale Soies (silk exporters)
C. Fumagalli	Italian	Agencia Manifatture Italiane (?)
H. Stromwall	Swedish	Holdo Stromwall (merchant)
J. Donne	French	Racine and Company (importers-exporters)
A. Mouton	French	Olivier-Chine (importers-exporters)
Ch. Metzler	Danish	Reinsurance Co. Rossia, Copenhagen
T. Funatsu	Japanese	Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Assn.
J. Barraud	French	Lawyer
Arthur Bassett	American	British-American Tobacco Company.
T. O. Thackrey	American	Shanghai Evening Post
T. Sakurauchi	Japanese	Japanese Residents Association
M. Yoshida	Japanese	Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha
F. A. Leitao	Portuguese	Portuguese Club
B. Rein	Norwegian	Wallem and Co. (brokers and ship agents)
G. V. Synnerberg	Finnish	Synnerberg and Co. (paper importer)
Beck and Swan	British	Professional Secretaries.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii Versus T. V. Soong---Japan Would Revive Lansing-Ishii Pact

IT was the result of most serious deliberation on the part of the Japanese general staff in consultation with other members of the government that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii was selected as Japan's chief delegate to the forthcoming Washington conferences on world economic and currency problems. The real significance of the appointment will not be entirely apparent until Japan's program has been fully disclosed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but sufficient already is known to warrant interesting speculation. Viscount Ishii is 79-years of age and next to Yosuke Matsuoka probably stands closer to the Tokyo general staff which dominates Japan than any other diplomat in public life. At the time Matsuoka was sent to Geneva last year as chief delegate to the League there was serious discussion among the military leaders that Ishii should have been given the job, but the choice fell on Matsuoka largely because of the fact he is a younger man, being some 24 years Ishii's junior. Hence Matsuoka, who had been a vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway and close associate and confidant of the Kwantung army, was sent to Geneva and upon the conclusion of the Conference was instructed to return to Japan by way of the United States.

Faced with another conference directly affecting her expansionist policy in the Far East, it is therefore quite natural that General Sadao Araki and his associates in the War Ministry should have turned to Viscount Ishii, a diplomat in whom they have fullest confidence. Ishii, now a member of the Privy Council, has actually been in retirement and according to recent reports has been in ill health, but despite this he has accepted the appointment and is scheduled to sail for the United States early in May. Following his graduation from the law college of Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the diplomatic service and after a brief period abroad was appointed consul at Chemulpo, Korea prior to the absorption of that unfortunate country into the Imperial Empire. He was a secretary in the Japanese Legation at Peking and went through the Boxer siege in 1900. He then served in various official positions in Japan and in 1907 was sent to San Francisco and Vancouver to investigate the anti-Japanese movements on the west coast. From 1912 to 1915 he was Ambassador to Paris and the following year, 1916, was Foreign Minister at Tokyo. In 1918-1919, prior to the calling of the Washington Arms Conference he was Ambassador to the United States and the following year was transferred to Paris. In 1927 he was chief delegate to the Disarmament Conference and since that time he has been a privy councillor. It may therefore be seen that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii stands well with the military clique which dominates modern Japan for he has fought their diplomatic battles all the way from Korea and old Peking to Paris and Washington.

Viscount Ishii is best known in America as

the author of the so-called Lansing-Ishii Agreement which factor for some reason is omitted from all of his biographies which appear in the standard Japanese books of reference which are issued for foreign consumption. This omission probably is explained by the fact that the United States Senate abrogated the agreement immediately following the Washington Conference in 1922. Much space is devoted to the subject in practically all books dealing with America's international relations issued immediately following the great war. The subject is therefore worth reviewing in view of the recent decision of the Tokyo General Staff in selecting Ishii for another difficult task—the task of convincing the American Government that Japan's present policy in Asia is correct and above reproach.

In Robert Lansing's famous book dealing with the Peace Negotiations at Versailles appears this paragraph:

> "In my opinion it would be better to let Japan stay out of the League than to abandon China and surrender our prestige in the Far East for a 'mess of pottage'—and a mess it is. I fear it is too late to do anything to save the situation."

This paragraph appeared in a memorandum which Mr. Lansing, then Secretary of State, handed to President Wilson in Paris. The memorandum was written following a conversation which Mr. Lansing had held with the Japanese delegates to the Conference and wherein Mr. Lansing had been informed that the Japanese intended to insist upon control of Shantung as their price for joining the League. Mr. Lansing opposed granting Japan control of Shantung; likewise did President Wilson, but in the final show-down President Wilson was compelled to agree in order to save the League. This is how Japan became a member of the League, but much diplomatic intrigue and secret negotiation had preceded Japan's actual signing of the Versailles Treaty and Covenant of the League.

The Lansing-Ishii agreement, consisting of an exchange of notes between Robert Lansing, Secretary of State and Viscount Ishii, was signed on Nov. 2, 1917. The essential part of the Lansing note was as follows:

> "In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.
>
> "The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.
>
> "The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.
>
> "The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called 'Open Door' or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.
>
> "Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China."

While most of this note consisted of platitudinous phrases pertaining to the Open Door, the important part was the second paragraph wherein America recognized Japan's "special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." The publication of the note immediately started a violent controversy over the exact meaning of the phrase, the Americans interpreting it somewhat in the sense of the mutual relations of the United States and Canada with respect to their common boundary. But Baron Ishii and the Tokyo military leaders who sent him to America knew exactly what they wanted, their motives being disclosed in the Chinese translation which was handed out to the newspapers in Peiping by the Japanese Legation. In this text the Japanese used Chinese characters to convey the meaning that Japan possessed a "special profit or vested right" in Chinese territories contiguous to Japanese territories, particularly in Manchuria which adjoins Korea. But since the Japanese at that time were in possession of Shantung and were intriguing for a foothold in Fukien province, the Chinese were led to believe that America had recognized Japan's position.

However, it was soon disclosed that there was much more back of Viscount Ishii's activities than appeared on the surface. America had just joined in the war on the side of the Allied Powers and numerous European emissaries such as Lord Balfour, Rene Viviani and others accompanied by imposing missions had been sent to the United States to assist in America's preparations to enter the struggle. Hence it appeared fitting that Japan should also send such a mission, particularly since there had been considerable adverse sentiment in the United States over Japan's activities in Shantung and the Mandated Islands in the South Pacific. Viscount Ishii therefore was received in most friendly manner and on one occasion was invited to address a joint meeting of members of the Senate and House of Representatives wherein he described in glowing terms the growth of democracy in Japan. Later when it was disclosed what Viscount Ishii really was after, the late Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that while Ishii was addressing the Americans on the growth of democracy in the Orient, he (Ishii) had in his pocket copies of numerous secret agreements which completely undermined the territorial integrity of China and at the same time made America's position on the Open Door appear ridiculous.

What had happened was this: Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Japan seized the former German interests in Shantung and also the Mariana, Marshall and Caroline groups of islands located to the east of the Philippines which Germany also had controlled. Japan then went about clinching her possession of these territories by negotiating a series of secret agreements with the European Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Czarist Russia, wherein the said Powers agreed that Japan could retain the territories after the conclusion of the war. Later on spokesmen of the European Powers claimed they were compelled to sign the secret agreements in order to keep Japan from changing sides in the midst

of the war, but the facts in the situation were that the secret agreements completely nullified the long-established American policy pertaining to the Open Door and worse—America was not informed of the existence of secret treaties despite the fact that all of the Allied Powers were doing everything possible to induce the United States to enter the war on the side of the Allied group. When America finally decided to enter the war, this caused serious consternation in Japan, for the Japanese war-lords immediately realized that the existence of the secret treaties would be disclosed at the peace conference. Viscount Ishii was therefore sent to America to see what could be done about the matter. He quickly realized that there was no chance of inducing the United States to change her position on the Open Door, hence he decided upon oblique tactics. He and his emissaries approached President Wilson and explained that since considerable suspicion existed regarding Japan's activities in Asia, it might be advisable for Japan and America to re-affirm their positions on the Open Door. The outcome of these conversations was the so-called Lansing-Ishii Agreement, referred to in the foregoing. Secretary of State Lansing declared, following his resignation from President Wilson's Cabinet, that he had strongly opposed inclusion in the notes, of the phrase wherein it was made to appear that the United States recognized Japan's "special interests" on the Asiatic Continent, but that he had been instructed to include the phrase in his note by President Wilson. President Wilson never made any explanation of the incident but it was generally believed at the time that certain European diplomatic representatives then in Washington, fearing that Japan actually was planning to change sides in the war, had advised the United States to make the gesture in order to keep Japan in the war.

Later on at the Versailles Conference, President Wilson declared definitely that he had not been informed of the existence of the secret agreements, but since they represented an accomplished fact, he could do nothing more than recognize the situation in order to induce Japan to enter the League. The so-called Shantung clause was therefore included in the Peace Treaty which the various governments, including the United States signed. But this did not end the matter for it immediately raised a storm in American domestic politics and directly resulted in the repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and League Covenant by the U. S. Senate and also resulted in the defeat of the Democratic Party at the ensuing national election. Therefore, shortly following President Harding's inauguration, he called the Washington Arms Conference and included in the agenda a discussion of Far Eastern Questions. At this conference (1921-1922) Japan was compelled to relinquish her position in Shantung, was also compelled to withdraw her troops from Siberia and in addition was obliged to clarify considerably her intentions with respect to the so-called Mandated Islands.

Immediately following the close of the Washington Conference, the United States Senate unanimously adopted a resolution completely abrogating the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and wiping it off the slate.

So ended Viscount Ishii's intrigue on his previous diplomatic adventure in the United States. What will he and his military backers in Tokyo attempt on the present occasion? Since the Japanese are now in complete military occupation of Manchuria and consider their position impregnable, the present trip of Viscount Ishii apparently is not to be shrouded in so much mystery as on the previous occasion for he was quoted in a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo on April 22 as declaring, "It is my firm conviction that though the Lansing-Ishii agreement lapsed with the Washington Conference, its guiding principle, namely, America's recognition of Japan's leading position in the Far East, is still appreciated by a large body of public opinion in America." Continuing, he declared that he was not sure whether the Manchurian problem would come up for discussion at the forthcoming conversations in Washington, but he was sure that the Manchurian question belonged to the past and that the vital issue now confronting the world "was hearty cooperation between Japan, Manchukuo and China to find a way out of the alarming difficulties, both economic and social, which now prevailed in the Far East."

This therefore is the situation which China must face at the forth-coming conferences which President Roosevelt has called. The Japanese general staff, now in complete control of the Japanese government, will inform the American Government, through Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, that Japan would be quite willing to cooperate with the United States in restoring world prosperity, but only on condition that America recognizes Japan's new position in Asia—complete military domination of Manchuria as well as the Mandated Islands in the South Pacific and in addition Japan's general military and naval position in Asia, otherwise the complete Japanese "Monroe-Doctrine" with all the implications that go with that phrase. This was indicated quite clearly in an inspired *Rengo* message referring to Viscount Ishii's appointment which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on April 17 wherein it was stated that while Japan was desirous of cooperating with the rest of the world in the limitation of armament, "recent changes in the Far Eastern situation had necessitated an increase in the military strength of Japan, the guardian of peace in this part of the world." The message also stated that Japan would be willing to cooperate with America and the other nations on such subject as currency and exchange, tariffs and restriction of dumping—but of course everything hinged on America's recognition of Japan's recent military conquests!

To accomplish this major objective, Viscount Ishii will be prepared to accompany his diplomatic activities with underhanded intrigue in various directions. Doubtlessly he will make numerous offers to American financiers and industrialists of profitable contracts and concessions in Manchukuo—providing President Roosevelt and the present administration in Washington would be willing to scuttle the Hoover-Stimson doctrine of non-recognition and thus give Japan a clean bill of health and a free hand in Manchuria and China generally. This in brief is the problem which T. V. Soong, China's chief delegate, as well as Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister, must face in the forthcoming discus-

sions at Washington. Also, it is the problem that America must face for Japan is determined to scuttle the Open Door and all international treaties pertaining thereto because this constitutes the first step in the accomplishment of the major ambitions of the Tokyo general staff!

JAPAN'S MANCHURIAN CONQUEST IS CHARTED GRAPHICALLY

THE statistically-minded Japanese general staff which has charge of the Manchurian conquest has just published an interesting chart showing the results of seven alleged "anti-bandit" campaigns. The chart is reproduced herewith exactly as it appeared in the monthly supplement of the *Manchuria Daily News*, official organ of the Japanese Government-owned and controlled South Manchuria Railway. The figures cited in this chart are interesting. For example the number of Japanese soldiers killed is placed at 73 and the wounded at 154 making a total of 227 casualties. As for Chinese casualties, the figures in this column total to 3,787 killed with no wounded. Why there were no wounded on the Chinese side was not stated in the 17 odd columns of explanation which accompanied the chart, thus leaving considerable latitude for speculation. Possibly there were no Chinese left wounded on the battlefield after the Japanese army withdrew. Among the so-called "bandit" leaders listed in the chart one finds such well known names as Generals Ma Chan-shan, Li Tu, Ssu Ping-wen and Wang Teh-lin, who fled to Russian territory and according to recent cables from Berlin are now enjoying a sort of triumphal tour of European capitals on their way back to China. Chinese opinion as to the real character of these Chinese military leaders will naturally differ considerably from the Japanese characterization as "bandits." All of these commanders, according to interviews telegraphed to the Chinese newspapers, intend to re-enter the struggle against Japan upon their return to China, particularly Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Nonni River battle who enjoys a prestige among his fellow countrymen somewhat comparable to that of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai who defended Shanghai against the Japanese invasion here early in 1932. Thus far the Japanese have not designated Gen. Tsai as a bandit, but they did charge that Tsai's intentions were to capture and loot the foreign concessions, hence the Japanese military action was taken for the purpose of "defending" the foreign-administered areas. The Japanese military action in Manchuria, of course, has been in the nature of a "defence" of Japanese interests. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, in his recent annual report declared that the Japanese general staff, which now complete dominates Japan, is rapidly dragging the various nations into another world war under the guise of "self-defence."

But to get back to the Japanese "conquest-chart" of Manchuria, shown herewith, the accompanying explanation in the *Manchuria Daily News* said that the actual number of "bandits" in Man-

CHART OF SEVEN JAPANESE "ANTI-BANDIT" CAMPAIGNS

		JAPANESE ARMY			BANDIT FORCES		
NAME OF CAMPAIGN	DATE OF CAMPAIGN	LEADERS	NUMBER OF FORCES	CASUALTIES	LEADERS	NUMBER OF FORCES	CASUALTIES
Suppression of Ma Chan-shan's Army	July, 1932 Aug., „	Lieut.-Gen. Matsuki	1 Division 1 Caval. Brigade	17 killed 31 wounded	Ma Chan-shan	15,000	932 killed
Suppression in Tungpientao Districts	Oct., 1932 Nov., „	Maj.-Gen. Hattori „ Takanami „ Mogi	1 Brigade (Inf.) 2 Brigades (Caval.)	17 killed 24 wounded	Tang Chu-wu Li Chun-jun	25,000	282 killed
Suppression in Mukden, Hsinking, Hailung, and Kirin Rly. Zone	Nov., 1932	Lieut.-Gen. Inoue	2 Battalions Rly. Garrison A part of 1 Brigade	2 wounded	Tien Chen	5,000	40 killed
Suppression in Triangular Zone	Middle Dec., 1932 „ Jan., 1933	Lieut.-Gen. Tamon	1 Division	5 killed 17 wounded	Teng Tieh-mei Liu Ching-wen	14,000	720 killed
Suppression of Ssu Ping-wen's Army	Latter Nov., 1932 Early Dec., „	Lieut.-Gen. Matsuki Maj.-Gen. Hattori	1 Division 1 Brigade	30 killed 70 wounded	Ssu Ping-wen	8,000	1,290 killed
Suppression in Eastern Section C.E.R. Zone	Early Jan., 1933	Lieut.-Gen. Hirose	1 Division	4 killed 10 wounded	Li Tu Ting Chao Wang Teh-lin	20,000	323 killed
Suppression in Liaohsi District	Latter Jan., 1933 Feb., „	Gen. Yu Shih-shan (Manchoukuo)	Native Army only		Lao Pei-fang and others	3,000	

Notes: The number of casualties on both sides are unofficial estimates.

Native forces accompanied each Japanese campaign.

° Number of bandits surrendered. (Dec. 27, 1932)

Mukden Province	12,737	Rifles Captured	7,908
Kirin „	5,200	Pistoles „	438
Heilungkiang „	10,180	Guns „	12
	28,117	Horses „	1,312

churia was between 200,000 and 300,000. However, the official chart only showed 90,000, of which number, according to the chart, 3,787 were killed and 55,000 allegedly surrendered. Taking the lower of the Japanese figures, showing total bandit population, that is, 200,000, and deducting from that figure the 60,000 odd which were killed or surrendered, this still leaves a considerable number, or approximately 140,000 bandits still in Manchuria. Some of these, presumably, were responsible for the recent kidnapping of British sailors at Newchwang and the American missionary near Mukden, not to mention the recent wholesale wreckage of Japanese trains causing extensive loss of life. The text accompanying the "bandit-campaign chart" declared, "Historians might search in vain throughout the military records of all time and in all countries, for a feat equalling the pacification of Manchuria by the Japanese Army, with the limited help of the native Manchukuo forces." The explanation also said that the "anti-bandit" campaign of the Imperial Japanese Army was considerably hampered by the Lytton Commission, which butted into the affair and insisted upon an investigation on behalf of the League of Nations.

Japanese Attack General Electric---Sixth American Company to Be Persecuted

A COLUMN-LONG article which appeared on the front page of the *Japan Advertiser* for April 16 told of a serious propaganda attack almost culminating in the destruction of property, which was launched against the American General Electric Company in Japan on April 15. The attack was organized by two high army officers on the retired list and was participated in by a mob estimated between 1,500 and 2,000 persons including Japanese manufacturers of electric-light bulbs. Fiery addresses delivered by two army officers and two civilians so aroused the indignation of the mob against the American concern that it was necessary for the police to mobilize in order to prevent the demonstrators from damaging property belonging to the company. It was also necessary to station guards at the G. E. plant at Kawasaki, located near Omori, as well as before the Mazda store on the Ginza. The flare-up, according to the report in the *Advertiser*, was in the nature of retaliation against patent litigation instituted by the G. E. interests in America against dealers handling Japanese-made lamps offered for sale in the United States. Patent attorneys employed by the G. E. company in America claim that cheap Japanese-made electric-light globes dumped on the U. S. market infringe the home G. E. patents, hence a number of suits recently were initiated with the object of driving the Japanese globes out of the American market. Japanese globes dumped on the U. S. market were sold in the five and ten-cent stores at prices far below the cost of production of competing American products and since the U. S. tariff was not sufficient to keep them out, the company finally decided to adopt other tactics. According to reports in the American papers the Japanese-made bulbs completely captured the market for Christmas electrical displays and in consequence some 20,000 American laborers were thrown out of work.

The military officers who organized the mass-meeting and delivered addresses were Major-General Yozo Honjo, formerly a commander in the Kwantung army, but not *the* Gen. Honjo, who was responsible for the conquest of Manchuria; and Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, retired. Both declared that the Japanese bulb-manufacturers must fight against the American firm to the bitter end. They extolled the superiority of the Japanese product, declaring the recent suits against Japanese-made bulbs filed in the United States were based on a desire to freeze the Japanese product out of the American market. Another speaker, Buntaro Hayashi, president of a Japanese bulb company, claimed the American patents covering the manufacture of Mazda lamps had expired in Japan in 1931. but in spite of this the American company had "held-down" Japanese manufacturers and had handicapped their exports. He said that the Japanese produced 350,000,000 bulbs last year valued at Yen 12,000,000, and because of the low-value of Japanese currency a considerable portion of Japan's output had been exported to America to undersell the American product. He declared Japan did not intend to be deprived of the American market, whereupon he produced a large banner upon which was inscribed, "Down with the Mazda store." It was at this point that the police intervened, made several arrests and finally broke up the demonstration.

The attack on the General Electric Company was the sixth incident of this nature which has occurred in Japan in recent months, the other firms being the National City Bank of New York, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Ford Motor Company, General Motors and Japan Steel Products Company (Truscon). Of these attacks that on the Singer Sewing Machine Company probably was the most serious as it resulted in the wrecking of the office and destruction of valuable records. Both Ford and General Motors were prevented from filling orders for their trucks in China. The agitation against the Japan Steel Company, American-owned subsidiary of the Truscon steel interests, was for the purpose of compelling the company to appoint Japanese to its high directorate. As for the agitation against the National City Bank, it was based on allegations of espionage, the Japanese agitators claiming that officials of the firm were taking pictures of important Japanese public buildings on behalf of American military and naval authorities. As a matter of fact the company was using the pictures for advertising and promotion purposes in its head office in New York, but it required a strong protest by the American Embassy in Tokyo to cause the Japanese to call off the agitation.

In addition to the agitations against the six firms noted in the foregoing, the *Japan Chronicle* on April 8 reprinted a report from the *Osaka Jiji* stating the Japanese police were investigat-

ing the movements of a Mr. MacAdam, official of the Standard Oil Company of New York. According to the allegation, Mr. MacAdam had been in Japan since March 19, "ostensibly for the purpose of auditing the books of the Company's branches, but had aroused suspicions of the police by taking pictures at various places deemed to be within military zones." However, this appeared to be a subterfuge for it seems Mr. MacAdam recently had obtained permission to establish an oil refinery at Shimotsu, Wakayama prefecture. Since Shimotsu presumably would occupy an important position in the event of war between Japan and America, one of the Japanese ex-service men's organization lodged a complaint with the gendarmerie with the object of having the permission to construct the refinery at that point rescinded by the Government. It was claimed that the only way of reach the projected refinery would be by passing through a fortified zone, and in addition it was alleged that, tanks already constructed in this area afforded an excellent view of the sea, "hence enemies might use the tanks for observing Japanese shipping." Since the Japanese Government had already granted permission for the construction of the refinery, the agitation was of course ridiculous, but this didn't prevent the Japanese press from stirring up an agitation against the Company.

Various American consulates in Japan also have felt Japanese displeasure, the latest incident being the receipt of threatening letters by the American consulate in Kobe. One letter demanded that the American Government change its attitude on the Manchuria issue. H. Donovan, American consul turned the letters over to the police and as a result a special guard was posted. Several weeks ago someone threw a bomb into the American consulate at Nagasaki, but little damage was done.

According to Americans resident in Japan the Japanese attacks on American companies have had as their ultimate objective the complete elimination of American interests from Japan, particularly in manufacturing lines. Several years ago, as a result of an extensive propaganda campaign conducted in the United States, a number of American manufacturing interests were induced to establish branch factories in Japan. But no sooner were these factories in operation than the Japanese, apparently with the backing of the military authorities, began an agitation to squeeze out the American personnel and force the sale of the plant, including patents, to the Japanese. Some firms were compelled to capitulate and liquidate their holdings at about 20 percent of their original investment, but others which defied the agitators have been persecuted in numerous ways, a favorite method being for the Japanese government monopolies such as the department of railways to boycott the plant unless it placed Japanese in complete control of the board of directors. It is rumored the Japanese military authorities have special designs on the large American motor-assembly plants in Japan, Ford and General Motors, owing to the importance of these industries for war purposes. Recently the Japanese military authorities announced their determination to develop an independent motor-car manufacturing industry, in addition to a heavily subsidized truck-manufacturing plant, which already is in operation using patents purchased in Great Britain. Although there has been little interference with the large American oil companies operating in Japan, the Japanese military authorities were alleged sometime ago to have subsidized a Japanese firm to purchase oil from Soviet Russia. Also it was reported that the Japanese military authorities inspired the formation of another company with the object of monopolizing oil sales in Manchuria, the object being to freeze the large American and British companies out of that market through the erection of refineries in Dairen.

The war-fever now prevailing in Japan has had many interesting repercussions, the latest being a sudden decision of the Osaka municipality to construct a camouflaged water-reservoir at a cost of Yen 15,000,000. As a result of this decision, American and British firms in Shanghai have received inquiries from Japan for special types of strengthened water-pipes that would be impervious to air-bombs. Both Osaka and Kobe recently have constructed elaborate air-defences consisting of numerous batteries of anti-aircraft guns with special listening devices designed to detect enemy planes at great distances. Residents of the two cities also conduct frequent anti-aircraft drills. The *Japan Chronicle* reported on April 14 that representatives of fifty Osaka munition manufacturers recently conducted a "mimic-mobilization" in cooperation with the military authorities, the purpose being to facilitate the distribution of materials and devise means for ensuring the constant use of war materials in normal times so as to keep the factories in full operation.

Japan to Enforce Foreign Exchange Control Act

The Foreign Exchange Control Act, which was passed at the last session of the Diet, giving a wide power to the Minister of Finance to control foreign exchange transactions, when deemed necessary, and to forbid the yen exchange speculation for purposes of profit, will be enforced as from May 1, a recent telegram from Tokyo stated. All gold coin, bullion, alloys and articles made principally of gold are prohibited from export without a license; speculative dealings in foreign exchange and currency are prohibited; and purchases of foreign currency and exchange on the basis of Japanese money or Yen exchange on Japanese territory are prohibited without a license.

Will Finance Minister Takahashi Resign?

The principal topic in political circles in Tokyo is the future of Minister of Finance Takahashi, who has to bear the brunt of the attacks by the radicals because of Japan's huge bonded indebtedness. The principal point in this connection is whether if he eventually resigns he will bring down the whole Saito cabinet with him. Premier Saito himself during an interview on the train which was carrying him to his villa at Hayama for the week end, expressed the opinion that if Mr. Takahashi's health would not permit him to continue, it could not be helped, but that was no reason why the Cabinet should resign *en bloc* on that account.

Manchukuo Appoints Minister to Japan

Pao Kuan-cheng, who was Manchukuo's diplomatic representative during the past eight months, returned to Changchun this week following the appointment of General Ting Shih-yuan as the full-accredited Minister to Japan. The appointment of Gen. Ting as "Minister" to Japan brings about a curious diplomatic situation since Japan's representative in Manchukuo, Gen. Muto, enjoys the status of "Ambassador."

Politicians Squabble as Japanese Consolidate Positions Along Great Wall

THE long-held theory that a serious foreign menace would cause China's political and military leaders to bury the hatchet and unite in the defence of their homeland, apparently has not proved to be correct—at least not up to the present—if one would believe reports now appearing in the Japanese newspapers. Also, it is not necessary to go to the Japanese newspapers for information regarding disunity in China, for the local Chinese newspapers have been filled with reports bearing on the same situation, particularly the present crisis between Nanking and Canton. The significant element is that the Japanese apparently are fully aware of the crisis in Chinese politics and are preparing to take advantage of it, in fact, are already taking advantage of it in their military activities south of the Great Wall.

The present situation in north China can be expressed in few words: The Imperial Japanese Army occupied Shanhaikwan, chief gateway to north China on Jan. 1. Four weeks later they occupied Chengteh, capital of Jehol and over-ran most of that province. About a week later, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, commander of the Government's troops in the north was compelled to resign his position and shortly afterward left the country for Europe. On April 16 the Imperial Japanese Army occupied Chinwantao and shortly afterward advanced down to the Luan River within striking distance of Tientsin, chief commerical port in the north and gateway to the former capital at Peiping. Almost simultaneously the Japanese army also moved a considerable distance south of the Great Wall from the various passes along the Jehol border which the Japanese now completely control. While these activities were taking place along the Wall and seacoast on the east, another Japanese army advanced westward to the border between Jehol and Chahar and according to latest reports the Japanese now are menacing Kalgan, gateway to Inner Mongolia.

The Japanese seem to be staging their major drives at intervals ranging from three weeks to a month, hence it appears likely that the real drive on Peiping and Tientsin will possibly not occur before the middle of May despite recent reports of a temporary withdrawal of Japanese forces back to the Jehol border. In staging their operations in this manner the Japanese show a clever knowledge of Chinese political psychology and at the same time are able to conserve their own forces. Should the Japanese land large forces in north China and embark on a major campaign it probably would throw all China into an uproar and conceivably might result in a united Chinese military resistance. But by advancing slowly and accomplishing their objective in piece-meal fashion, the Chinese people generally do not seem to realize the seriousness of the menace and the final result is increasing deterioration in the political situation throughout the country.

There is no intention here to give the impression that the Chinese troops have not resisted. There has been bitter resistance on all these fronts, the gruesome evidence of which is visible in the thousands of wounded Chinese soldiers in the Tientsin and Peiping hospitals. But the resistance has not been unified resistance; rather it has been the individual resistance of individual commanders, but so far as the outsider can discover the resistance has not been unified or of a nature to give the unified Japanese army and general staff much serious concern . A foreign military observer in the north recently was authority for the statement that practically every battle that has occurred in the past two months has resulted in from 500 to 2,000 Chinese casualties, hence there can be no under-estimation of China's determination to resist the Japanese juggernaut. The difficulty is it has not been the type of unified resistance that would cause the Japanese serious losses with possible resulting repercussions in home Japanese politics. Up to the present the Japanese general staff in Tokyo has been able to advertise major territorial gains accompanied by minor losses in personnel and at minimum expense to the national treasury. So long as this condition prevails, the Japanese apparently will continue their drive until they reach the Yellow River.

In the meantime, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces, excepting for a brief period, has been compelled to remain at his anti-bandit headquarters in Nanchang, Kiangsi province. The reason for this is that Gen. Chiang is faced with two greater menaces to the National Government in south China than even the Japanese menace in north China. The twin menaces in the south are the so-called red armies in Kiangsi and the Cantonese army at Canton which is headed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. There is a mystery about the red-bandit gangs which never has been explained: They are cut off from contact with the coast, but still they seem to be able to obtain arms and ammunition. Recently there have been allegations that the Japanese have been suppying arms to the reds, but this obviously would be impossible without the assistance of sympathizers at some port where the arms allegedly are landed. A month or so ago there were reports in Shanghai regarding large Japanese arms shipments to Hongkong, but no confirmation could be obtained. At any rate there is a mystery about the supplies of guns and munitions for the reds which never has been explained. Obviously the arming and munitioning of the red-bandit gangs would be one of the best means of preventing the Central Government from giving its undivided attention to the Japanese menace in the north.

Then there is the triangular situation in South China which includes the 19th Route army under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai in Fukien province, the Cantonese forces in Kwangtung under Gen. Chen Chi-tang, and the Kwangsi forces commanded by Li Tsung-jen and Bei Chung-hsi in Kwangsi province. When these forces are not intriguing against each other for the control of Canton, they apparently are threatening to unite against the Central Government at Nanking. Sometime ago there were reports that Fukien and Canton had decided to combine their forces and send

an army north to fight the Japanese, but this report had not been in circulation very long before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek decided to hurry back to Kiangsi to oppose a threatened red drive on Nanchang, capital of that province. The reds actually had captured a town a short distance south of Nanchang, but it was suspected Gen. Chiang was more apprehensive over the Cantonese situation than he was over the red menace. And well may Gen. Chiang be concerned about the Canton situation for Gen. Chen Chi-tang has developed a large military force apparently well supplied with arms and munitions and in addition he has developed a first class aviation unit, announcedly considerably superior to that possessed by Nanking. And while these moves are taking place among the rival generals the Kuomintang politicians on both sides are filling the Chinese papers with their declarations, charges and counter-charges.

The Japanese menace in the north is not the only menace facing China. In far-western Sinkiang province there is a dangerous Mohammedan revolt, allegedly inspired by British-Indian intrigue through Tibet. Latest reports state the capital of the province, Tihwa, has been captured by the rebel forces. Western Szechuen and western Kansu are also threatened by this same Tibetan move. Then to complete the picture, a delegation from Yunnan province recently arrived in Nanking and this has been responsible for reports that complications which have their origin in French Indo-China, have also developed in China's southwestern province.

China is thus beset by enemies on all fronts, north, west, south and southwest. The Japanese conquest of Manchuria apparently is to be followed in short order by further splitting-off movements that apparently are to have the effect of reducing the size of China proper to comparatively small proportions. Some enterprising Chinese patriot should prepare a map showing what China will look like after the Japanese and China's other enemies have completed their activities and send copies of same to all of the politicians and militarists. Perhaps that would bring home to them the real consequences of continued disunity!

Chinese Central Mint Changes Design on Dollars

The Central Mint of China, has abandoned the making of the dollars from the original molds made in the United States, illustrations of which were printed on page 120 of *The Review* March 18. New molds are due from the United States on May 20 with which to continue the minting of silver dollars for the Chinese markets.

The new die contains various alterations from the old mold which on one side of the coin shows two sails, three birds, a rising sun and Chinese characters for "one dollar." While two sails remain on the new design, the rising sun and three birds, branded by Chinese critics as looking like a Japanese emblem and a formation of Japanese military airplanes, have been deleted.

Chen Tu-hsiu Sentenced to 13 Years' Imprisonment

Chen Tu-hsiu and Pang Shui-chih, leaders of the so-called "Trotsky" faction in the Chinese Communist party, were each sentenced to 13 years in prison and deprivation of civil rights for fifteen years. The sentence was given by Judge Hu Shan-ching in the Kiangsu High Court at Nanking on April 26. Five other Communists, Wang Wu, Ho Ah-chun, Wang Tsu-ping, Po Yi-fan and Wang Chao-chun each received a sentence of five years. All were arrested in the International Settlement about a year ago.

Unexpected Withdrawal of Japanese Troops

The Japanese War Office announced in Tokyo April 22 that the Japanese troops who had been operating south of the Great Wall since April 10, having completed their task of terminating the Chinese pressure on the Jehol border and of pushing the Chinese troops beyond artillery range from the Wall, had been ordered to cease their operations and halt the pursuit of the defeated forces. A spokesman of the War Office intimated that the Japanese troops would withdraw to the Great Wall as soon as they were "satisfied that the Chinese troops did not intend to renew their attacks," but would bomb from the air any Chinese forces attempting to enter the neutral zone formed by the Japanese withdrawal. The spokesman declared that the Chinese troops had been entirely expelled from the district east of the Luan River and also from a zone of an average depth of ten miles below the Wall west of the Luan River as far as Miyun, while recent air attacks were believed to have scattered the Chinese concentrations at Miyun which were threatening Kupeikow.

Saying that the Japanese were desirous of returning a portion of the brigades participating in the Jehol and North China campaigns to their former stations in North Manchuria, the spokesman denied that the Japanese were encouraging the reported attempts of General Ting Chiang to establish a pro-Manchukuo regime east of the Luan River. He declared that such schemes would be discouraged and that Japan had no intention of assisting Manchukuo to extend its territory beyond the Great Wall.

A *Rengo* telegram from Tientsin April 26 stated that the sudden halt of pursuit and the subsequent withdrawal of Japanese troops to their original line on the Great Wall, which were carried out strictly in accordance with their prearranged plan, appeared to have given a surprise to the Chinese military authorities, "who, out of fear, are showing extreme uneasiness about the further development in the Great Wall area. It appears that the Chinese military leaders misinterpret the withdrawal of the Japanese troops as one of strategical retreats on the part of the Japanese with a view to staging a major drive onto the Peiping area in the nearest opportunity."

A *Reuter* message from Peiping on the same date stated that the Chinese were continuing their advance along the Peiping-Mukden Railway following the Japanese withdrawal from the Luan region. Chinese vanguards were on the outskirts of Changli. The railway track between Shihmen and Anshan, as well as telephone and telegraph lines, have been restored and the train service is expected to be resumed shortly. Chinese reports state that it is believed that the Japanese will withdraw to the left bank of the Shihho, evacuating both Peitaiho and Chinwangtao.

According to Chinese reports, another full day's fighting April 25 left them holding Nantienmen. It is stated that Japanese planes subjected Nantienmen to terrific bombing, which continued all day. The planes, it is said, later flew over Shihhsia and dropped 40 bombs there.

Meanwhile, Chinese military leaders are meeting in Peiping for a conference with General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War.

Heavy Fighting at Kupeikow

Despite the professed optimism of the Japanese War Office that the campaign south of the Great Wall had been completed—the announcement of the Japanese to halt aggressive operations evidently having been made with the hope that the Chinese would hold off from further attacks—serious fighting was resumed south of the Great Wall April 22, when the Japanese claimed to have repulsed a Chinese offensive in which five Chinese divisions are said to have participated.

General Hsu Ting-yao April 22 sent a strong force from the Chinese right flank with orders to penetrate the east gate of Kupeikow pass. According to Chinese reports, very fierce fighting raged on the Kupeikow front for several days. The reports stated that the Japanese concentrated an artillery attack on the Chinese positions at Nantienmen and also upon the Chinese left flank at Pataoloutze (places near Kupeikow and north-east of Peking.) The Chinese troops, it is claimed, resisted strongly and repulsed the Japanese after a severe engagement in which several heights changed hands several times.

Japanese Say Chinese Renew Attack at Luan River

A *Rengo* despatch from Tientsin, April 24, stated that the Chinese troops, which reformed to the east of Luan River started an offensive on the afternoon of the pre-

vious day, and, having crossed the river, fiercely engaged the pro-Manchoukuo volunteer corps under the command of Ting Chiang.

Under the protection of an armored train, the Chinese regiment under Colonel Shih attacked the Japanese force at Anshan station, 13 miles east of Luan River, on the evening of April 24. Renewal of fighting along the Luan River was confirmed from both Chinese and Japanese sources.

Tang Yu-lin Debacle Being Investigated

Investigations into the circumstances leading to the abandonment of Chengte, provincial capital of Jehol by General Tang Yu-lin, the erstwhile Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government, have been completed by General Fang Pen-jen, member of the Military Advisory Council, and Shao Hung-chi, member of the Control Yuan. A report of their investigations will be submitted through the Control Yuan to the Central Government for action.

World's Eyes Centered on Washington Parleys

THE world's eyes have been centered during the week and will be for the next week or two on the informal conferences which President Roosevelt is having with delegates from the principal countries of Europe, South and North America, and also China and Japan. The fact that America reimposed the gold embargo and announced officially that the United States was definitely off the gold standard, for the present at least, at the moment when Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, and M. Herriot, the French delegate, were on the Atlantic, gave rise to the suspicion that this was a maneuver by the United States so as to have the whip hand in the conferences. There is no evidence to show that the going off the gold standard and the arrival of the delegates was other than a coincidence, for it would indeed be an act bordering on treachery if President Roosevelt, after inviting delegates to Washington for a friendly fireside conference, would have purposely altered the position while they were on the way, so as to have them at a disadvantage. Secretary of the Treasury Woodin announced April 19 that America had gone off the gold standard. Up until that time the American government provisionally had allowed the export of gold so as to sustain the value of the dollar in Europe, but when it became evident that such a movement would soon drain America of its gold, it was promptly decided to change the policy, regardless of what effect it might have on the minds of the arriving delegates. After all, when it comes to a showdown in the future America will be in the best position, as it still has the largest supply of gold in the world. It cannot be denied, however, that the announcement that America had gone off the gold standard coming at that particular time had a bad effect all round. The Japanese were inclined to look upon the announcement of the abandonment of the gold standard after the invitation to attend the conference as indicating a lack of bona fides. However, there is no doubt about it that the fall of the dollar is viewed in Tokyo with unalloyed glee, as, among other things it has meant that whereas the Yen has stood at around twenty or less U. S. cents to the yen, the exchange has now gone up to about 24 cents. There are many indications that the informal conference will drag out for a long period and a recent telegrams stated that the Economic Conference, which was to be held in London May 25, had been postponed for at least three weeks.

The French Government, which next to the United States, has the largest supply of gold in the world, has announced that it intends to continue the gold standard, and although it is quite probable that in the end France will find it expedient to follow the American example, there is no denying the fact that France is in a better position than any other country to maintain the gold standard if it chooses to, as its economic fabric, and the solidarity of its agricultural class, due to the wide distribution of land in many hands, constitute a much more stable foundation than enjoyed by England and the United States, where the concentration of wealth and land in the hands of a comparatively small class, makes for an unstable equilibrium in a time of crisis such as this.

In the course of a broadcast from the National Press Club at Washington on Saturday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, urged oneness of action among all nations to meet common problems and he denied that Great Britain intended to adopt a retaliatory policy against the United States, adding: "America's departure from the gold standard has created a very delicate situation, but it cannot be helped. No one can be blamed for it." Although the question of war debts has received consideration during the MacDonald-Roosevelt conversations, the President has chiefly emphasized the international situation, in the belief that a reduction of gold backing for all the different currencies would permit the issue of increased quantities of currency, with a resultant rise in commodity prices everywhere. The latest news from Washington indicated that the President and Mr. MacDonald had not reached any agreement, except to say that no announcement would be made until the holding of the Economic Conference in London next month.

President Roosevelt to Help Silver

President Roosevelt's general financial policy, according to recent advices from Washington, is based on the following points:

Re-value the United States dollar by remonetization of silver or by such means as appear best; negotiate agreements with foreign Nations respecting the revaluation of gold and the stabilization of currencies; print greenbacks or other forms of currency if deemed advisable; accept from any debtor, silver to the value of U.S. $100,000,000 at a silver price not exceeding 50 cents an ounce.

Stabilization of Dollar and Pound

A New York message dated April 24 stated that experts were agreed that the dollar and the pound sterling should be stabilized simultaneously. The British experts favor stabilization at G$3.50 to £1, while the Americans prefer G$4 to £1. They also desire the stabilization of the dollar at 85 cents.

A recent Canadian order-in-council suspends the gold redemption of bank notes, thus definitely taking Canada off the gold standard.

Treaty to Fix Silver and Gold Parity Is Suggested

A multilateral treaty stabilizing currency by fixing the parity between gold and silver, perhaps on a 30 per cent gold base and a five per cent silver base, is one of the chief points which experts are seeking as the basis for an Anglo-American accord prior to the World Economic Conference, according to an article in the *New York Times* April 23.

New Currency Measure as Rider to Farm Relief Bill

The amendment to the Farm Relief Bill authorizes the Treasury Department to enter into an agreement with the Federal Reserve System for the purchase of $3,000,000,000 in government obligations, in addition to those already held. The new currency will be issuable at the discretion of President Roosevelt.

The President is authorized to accept up to $100,000,000 in silver as part payment of total war debts, with the silver value limited to fifty cents an ounce, while currency could be issued against the silver thus received. The measure also allows for reduction of the gold contents of the dollar.

Republican Senator Reed, in opposing President Roosevelt's currency inflation measures April 21 said the proposals would permit the expansion of currency by twenty-thousand million dollars, and asserted that it would allow the issuance of $3,000,000,000 through the open market operations of the Federal Reserve System; $3,000,000,000 through "printing press money"; $6,000,000,000 through inflation of outstanding currency by lowering the gold content of the dollar; and $8,000,000,000 through the use of surplus gold stocks.

W. R. Hearst has commenced a campaign against Roosevelt, using the slogan, "America wants Franklin D. Roosevelt as president and not as dictator." Hearst led the campaign for the election of Roosevelt.

McAdoo Would Issue Bonds for Eight Billion Dollars

A bill was introduced in the Senate April 20 by William McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing the issue up to $8,000,000,000 of United States notes to refund the Government's short-term debt maturing in the next five years. At the same time a private bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to fix the value of gold at 36.17 dollars an ounce, which is equivalent to a reduction in the fine gold content of the dollar from 23.22 to 13.27 grains.

Senator Hayden has suggested an inflation measure which would increase to $250.000,000 the amount of silver which would be acceptable by the United States in payment of war debts.

Increase of Prices in United States

There has been a general increase in the prices of bonds, stocks, wheat and also silver, in the United States, since the country abandoned the gold standard. Incidentally also the labor unions are now already clamoring for higher wages as a consequence.

Japan's Views on Finance Matters

Viscount Ishii, Japan's delegate to the Washington parleys, is to be guided according to the following general principles, a recent Tokyo telegram stated:

1.—Japan cannot give unqualified approval to any proposal for a return to the gold standard as 70 per cent of the gold stocks in the world are held at present by the United States and France.

2.—Japan is prepared to secure the smooth operation of a credit policy through international co-operation among the central banks and also to give hearty approval to the control of prices.

3.—Japan holds that the bank for international settlements should be mobilized in its credit function for restoring confidence and ensuring the smooth flow of capital.

4—Japan's vital contention is that trade barriers must be removed for the revival of international commerce.

5.—Attention must be paid to the fact that no upward change has been effected in Japan's tariff, which was enforced in 1909.

6.—All the Powers should adopt unqualified most-favored-nation treatment. Consequently, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, the British imperial preference tariff runs counter to the basic spirit of international commercial treaties.

7.—There should be control of production and of exportation of goods so as to balance production and consumption.

Japanese See Benefit in American Gold Embargo

Tokyo Jiji:—There is no foundation for the fears that the imposition of an absolute gold embargo in the United States will adversely affect the situation in this country.

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi:—To our thinking, inflation in the United States, coupled with that in this country, would be beneficial. The appreciation of the yen resulting from the depreciation of the dollar would disarm those who are agitating for higher duties on Japanese goods.

Kiangsi Communists Defeated by Government Forces

General Chen Cheng, Commander of the Central Route Bandit-suppression Forces, reported April 21 that that the 5th "Red" Army corps and a part of the 3rd "Red" Army corps have been defeated by the Government forces at Wutowkai, central Kiangsi. The siege of Yungfeng, central Kiangsi, by the brigands has consequently been lifted. The outlaws are retreating southwards to Niutien. Strong defence works have been erected by the Hunan units under Generals Liu Chien-shu at Yungsin, Lienhua and Ningkang, western Kiangsi, since the capture of the three cities. Rehabilitation measures have in the meantime been instituted.

It was decided at the military conference at Nanchang last week to appoint Bandit-suppression Commissioners for the Chekiang-Anhwei-Kiangsi; Kwangtung-Fukien-Kiangsi; and Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi border regions.

Generals Liu Chih, Ho Chien and Chen Chi-tang will be appointed Bandit-suppression Commissioners for the above-mentioned areas. Their headquarters will be respectively at Fuchow, eastern Kiangsi; Kanchow, southern Kiangsi; and Pingsiang, western Kiangsi.

General Chiang Agrees to Give Canton More Money

It is reliably learned that General Chiang Kai-shek has sent a telegram to General Chen Chi-tang requesting him to send six regiments of his troops to Kiangsi immediately to participate in the anti-Communist suppression movement. General Chiang is reported to have agreed to appropriate an additional sum of $100,000 monthly to meet the extra military expenditures incurred by the Kiangsi expedition.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made between representatives of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces, for the despatch of the Kwangtung units to Kiangsi to assist the Central Government troops in the anti-Red campaign.

For his strenuous efforts in defending the walled city of Yungfeng notwithstanding the occupation of Sinkan by the "Reds," and his success in disposing of 4,000 outlaws who were besieging the city, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has specially commended Major-General Feng An-pang, a brigadier-commander attached to the 26th Route Army under General Sun Lien-chung. Major-General Feng has now been promoted one grade higher and will be appointed a divisional commander as soon as a vacancy occurs.

Chiang Kai-shek to Proceed North Again

A Nanchang telegram April 25 stated that in view of the crushing defeat of the main "Red" forces in Kiangsi, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, would shortly leave for the North to direct the operations against the Japanese invaders.

Communist Suppression in Szechuen

The counter-attack of the Communists against Changlo, in northern Szechuen, has resulted in utter failure, a recent Chengtu telegram reports. The Communists have suffered a serious reverse at the hands of General Liu Tsun-hou's forces, who are now co-operating with General Tien Sung-yao in the suppression campaign. General Tien's forces are now attacking Tehshenshan Mountain, a new Communist stronghold in northern Szechuen. It is reported that the Communist leader, Hsu Hsiang-chien, was killed recently in a battle with the Government forces.

Communists Again Active In Hupeh

As a result of the departure of many Government troops for North China and Kiangsi, Communists in western Hupeh have resumed their activities, according to latest reports received here. It will be remembered that last year when the Government troops completely routed the Communist bandits the latter separated into small branches, and scattered in different directions. To avoid suspicion they buried their guns and ammunition under the ground. As they are now preparing to stage a comeback, they have dug up all their weapons and started to disarm small units of local militias in different districts of western Hupeh.

Another World Conflict in the Offing

BY S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU

(Continued from last week)

ACCORDING to Admiral Beatty, the head of the Battle of Jutland, the carrying-on of a naval campaign against Japan would mean the giving up of the British sea power in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic thus leaving the British commercial line exposed to the menace and mercy of the French navy, so cowardice or the sacrificing of right to might is the ultimate motive of this forthcoming renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which has its accompanying expedients —to relieve both Australia and New Zealand from the nightmare of foreign invasion, to be more exact the Japanese invasion and to check the revolution in India—while England ignorantly and complacently overlooks two apparent and real upsetting factors—Italy in the Mediterranean and Russia in the Far East. Now just look at the recent Italian agreements with Jugoslavia and Greece nominally for peace but actually they have increased the Italian prestige in the Mediterranean at the expense of France on the one hand and on the other hand Italy abhors that England controls Gibraltar at one end of the Mediterranean and Egypt at the other end thereby the disciples of Mussolini and Mussolini himself have been meditating seriously upon the control of one of the two ends of the Mediterranean—inevitably Egypt. For one time Russia was for England the supreme bogie both in the Mediterranean and in the Far East so the principal British fleet was stationed in the Mediterranean to secure communication with India and the Far East. The British apprehension then was that Russia issuing through the Dardanelles would attack England in flank so in those days the British diplomatic policy was directed to encouraging Turkey to keep the Dardanelles closed to war ships and to prevent Russia from grabbing Constantinople. But I would like to warn England at this time that the last world war only temporarily eclipsed Russia and she still dreams of ultimately being able to force the hated British out of Asia for I know that both England and the world know quite well how she might judging from her powerful position in Europe as well as in China not altogether in the remote past. I know definitely that the root of war is lack of sincerity and good-will so I believe that honesty is still the best policy in life—personal, national and international as well—and I want to remind England of the dangers and pitfalls of her dexterity in forming secret alliances previous and during the war, to wit—the Triple Entente of England, France and Russia in the last world war—and by doing her job always at others' back so she may escape responsibility and hatred but she forgets wilfully that no one can deceive all the peoples all the time as said by Abraham Lincoln, the champion of freedom and righteousness.

The Cut-throat Competition of Japan

I want to point out the foolishness of the miscalculated conviction of both the British Government and of her business men that their interests in the Far East are best safeguarded by good relations with Tokyo—a better regime of Manchuria under Japan than China—but is it very simple to see and to understand that China is a very wide and potential market open to international traders while Japan is one of her cut-throat competitors and thus if Japan steers the helm of Manchuria and develops its natural resources where would England and other trading Powers stand in matters of trade and other spheres of influence in the Far East? I am not trying to get England onto China's side because that would be a case of the blind leading the blind and both would fall into the pit but I do wish that England would not become so decadent in her diplomatic ways. I shall further substantiate my stand in this matter by quoting what H. G. Wells wrote on the British Empire, The "Open Conspiracy" as appeared in *The New Republic* in September, 1929 in which he said that "Imperialism, nationalist patrotism are base, cramping, crippling, unjust, falsifying and altogether mischievous and degrading forms into which human minds are compressed. Our imperial system in reality is based on opportunity, compromise, adaptability, the luck of the statesmanship and the obsession of our European rivals and it was a system of high and swaggering conquest to be sustained by the magic of prestige and developed further and higher in a mode of arrogant swagger. We had got our empire by luck and cunning, scarcely aware of what we did and we were persuaded that we had got it by superior strength and heroic resolution. The British empire was like an open hand spread throughout the world. It had and could have no natural economic unity at all. Its different parts had each of their distinctive systems of natural relationship. The business of Canada was to trade in the American system and it was our American branch. The business of Australia was to trade in the Pacific System and it was our Pacific branch. It was artificial and it would be at struggle against natural law to try to draw such an Empire together with any but intellectual and moral bonds. But since 1900 our imperialists have so maintained their preference for battleships over brains, as instruments for the expression of the imperial ideas and they have stuck so steadfastly to that prepossession and to the erection of mean and stupid tariff obstacles to natural economic development, that today it is difficult to imagine any restoration of these former hopes." So such has been what England was in the past and what she is today and what she will be tomorrow is calculable—pure and simple!

Beginning from the commencement of the present century up to the Washington Conference it was the military-and-diplomatic policy of the British imperialism in the Far East to ally with Japan for the security and expansion of her imperialistic designs on the Far East but on account of the post-war situation—America's becoming the creditor nation in the world—the Shylock in Europe, The Washington Conference, the major cause of the discontinuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and America's steady policy of endeavoring to secure the open door and equal commercial rights for all nations in China and the protection of the integrity and sovereign independence of China thereby the coming of America's chance of overtaking both the British and Japanese trading dominance in China—the British Imperialism has been confronted with the urgent question of seeing an ally against the United States which must be Japan who in turn has a long string of grievances against America, namely, the eternal immigration question, American interference in Manchuria following the Russo-Japanese war, American pressure upon Japan to evacuate Siberia in 1921 and to evacuate Shantung in China, to abandon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, to sign the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Anti-War Pact and the responsibility of the Wall Street for the startling drop in yen currency.

Anglo-American Relations

In view of such antagonisms between America and Japan, England took this favorable chance to renew her alliance with Japan but England forgets the difficulties and the responsibility of another world war in so doing—on the one hand the opposition from within—the opposition of her own Dominions—Australia, Canada and New Zealand and on the other hand the opposition from without—the other signatory countries than herself to the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. The future peace and welfare of mankind depend largely on the state of Anglo-American relations because their combined resources are so commanding that they could stabilize human society if they were applied to a common cause—the cause of international peace and safety—but unfortunately there have been such remote and near causes contributory to the lack of will to cooperate between the two Anglo-Saxon countries bound together by a common language and common tradition and by a thousand intimate ties of a common ancestry and political heritage as the arrogant English attitude towards treating Americans as colonials, the virtual independence of Southern Ireland and the settlement of the Ulster boundary dispute, the war debt settlement, America's refusal to agree to the Tripartite Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations, and England's failure to indorse the Stimson's note in September of 1931 on the apparent ground of being bound by the Covenant of the League of Nations but actually because it was more expedient to act through the League. The British certainly acted with more firmness in their pro-Japanese conspiracy when Japan followed up with her war on Shanghai. This British conspiracy with

Japan became more exposed when the British minister to China, sir Miles Lampson, worked so strenuously and so "heartily" with our famous and wise diplomat Quo Tai Chi for a truce agreement in Shanghai which in my judgment was a tacit announcement of the intended renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance but which was taken by our Government as a manifest diplomatic feat brilliantly achieved by our veteran diplomat, Quo Tai Chi who was rewarded with Chinese Ministership to London. That goes to show the super-talent of our Government personnel and of our diplomatic ingenuity, or rather gullibility, for I could see no ground for such a tame agreement on the part of Japan other than the Chinese gullibility at our nation's expense and conspiracy on the Anglo-Japanese part for their own territorial and commercial aggrandisement in China. What a Glory we have such men directing our Foreign Policy in such a Crisis? I shall quote a Biblical passage: "Ye Shall know the Truth and the truth will make you free" to indicate my innermost revulsion against the indefinable policy of my beloved Government.

The Possible French-Japanese Alliance: Like the Anglo-Japanese Alliance this French intention of alliance with Japan is not primarily directed against China but against Soviet Russia and it has a background too as there was an agreement concluded between France and Japan on June 10, 1907 in which they mutually agreed to help each other to maintain peace and order in their respective territories and colonies in the Asiatic Continent. It was further stated and provided in the Exchange Notes of the ratifications that Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan would be considered to be under the French spheres of influence and Mongolia was also definitely recognized. Legally there should be no question that such an agreement is already out of existence long ago because of Article 10 of the League Covenant and of the Washington Agreement. Another probable secret treaty was contracted between France and Japan in 1924 when the Governor of the French Indo-China visited Japan on a diplomatic mission and rumors were galore then that this Franco-Japanese Alliance was to replace the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance consolidating still closer the bonds of the 1907 Treaty with particular reference to North Manchuria and to the French claims in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Besides, negotiations were opened between them at Paris ostensibly with regard to duties on goods into French Indo-China and these negotiations were carried on down to 1931. It has been reliably reported by foreign sources that France has been secretly financing and supplying Japan with funds and ammunitions in her present adventure in Manchuria. As to the authenticity of this report I am sure that the League of Nations is in a good position to know since it is a powerful instrument in the hands of the French and English imperialists and so naturally it has afforded and is affording valuable assistance to the Japanese military invasion of China. Personally I considered the present changed attitude of both England and France towards Japan a mere gesture to extenuate themselves in view of the pressing world opinions which in the end would triumph if God remains the supreme ruler of Mankind.

A Possible Anti-War Pact Consisting Of China, America and Russia

This military Japanese invasion of Manchuria has presented the most dangerous threat to world peace and has dashed nearly to pieces all the hopes, plans and devices contrived for the prevention of war since the League of Nations itself tried every possible way to undermine its own foundation by taking a consistent pro-Japanese attitude (until of late?) and since the British Government has shown a marked reluctance to walk courageously in step with Washington in her attempt at awakening Japan to her senses not to go further in violating all the international agreements for respecting the territorial integrity and political independence of China so it becomes the rightful concern of the right-minded leaders of the world as to their duty of consultation among the other Powers in order that a healthy-minded public opinion of the world may be mobilized against this impending disaster because the right to prevent wars is inherent in every government and because a breach of peace between nations is no longer nobody's business as it was in the past. Thus it makes the sudden Sino-Soviet Rapprochement so significant unto the direct parties concerned in particular and to the genuine peace-lovers of the world in general as one of the powerful antidotes to this premeditated war entente which was entirely beyond the over-sublime expectation of Japan because Japan felt certain that Russia would under no circumstances complicate herself in this Sino-Japanese squabble over Manchuria and that America under the yoke of this unprecedented economic depression and because of her geographical distance from China (thereby her naval inferiority to that of Japan as so self-containedly assumed by General Araki, the minister of war), would not be able to effect any active opposition to Japan—a naked challenge and warning to America, a moral senselessness of Japan since Japan innocently overlooked the fact that the call of right against might needs defenders and that transcends every other serious concern of national and international importance because this Manchurian affair cannot be treated as an isolated case concerning China and Japan alone but a case originating from a conglomeration of causes running back almost one hundred years and involving a multiple of vital interests of Orient and Occident alike so it is about time for China and other peace-and-justice-loving nations to group together to take a reckoning in any way compatible with the gravity of the situation. It is also my personal opinion that had Moscow been friendly with our Government and America in normal relations with Soviet Russia the Japanese invasion of Manchuria would have been carried out less rapidly and I believe that it is not yet too late for China and other peace-advocating countries to suppress this Satanic onslaught of Japan by force at any cost if needed. I know definitely that the people of China as a whole is absolutely determined to wage this sacred war regardless of consequences because in a struggle of this kind victory or defeat is not the consideration but to fight to the last man and to the last material resource of China for the upholding of right against might and for the subjugation of brutalist imperialism—the depravity of human nature. Of course it is a very regrettable thing that all the nations of the world are not equally organized for peace and therefore they are not best organized for war but that should not be the reason why those less organized states should unconditionally be compelled to become the victims to the whims and idiosyncracies of the better organized states because in that event the so-called modern civilization would be a fake of the most destructive kind or it would be more barbarous than the cannibalism of the primitive age as this modern imperialism or cannibalsim has abused the merits of the modern science to the nth power in providing the strong with the most effective land, naval and air armaments for the annihilation of the innocent and the weak without scruples—so this Sino-Soviet resumption of good old relations is doubly significant to the imperialist Powers on the one hand in making their man-eating capacity more devouring and their united front more solid and enduring while on the other hand the victims and their sympathizers will double up their effort and determination to free themselves and the world from the death grip of those imperialist Powers.

Sun Yat-sen's Vision

It was due to the vision and statesmanship of Dr. Sun Yat-sen of China and Dr. M. Joffe of Russia that the Sino-Russian relations in the twentith century were begun in view of the geographical ties and of the historical and political associations and of the fact that some of the Imperialist Powers of the West are searching for outlets for economic and financial alliance thus making both countries more and more a powerful factor in the forthcoming international conflict over the possession of Manchuria—a source of perpetual rivalry among the Imperialist Powers. It is imperative that China and Russia should establish friendly relations on a basis of equality and strict observance of sovereignity between both parties since one of the conditions of this proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was that Japan promises not to conclude a non-aggression pact with Russia. There are reasons why Russia refused to join Europe through the League of Nations in spite of her being the Military Power of Europe once upon a time, namely, Europe being the hopeless hotbed of entanglements and wars, her antagonism to collective alliances for war in the name of mutual defense—to wit—the Triple Alliances in the last world war under such mobilization ratios as 4,000,000 Russian soldiers, France-3,000,000 and England only 165,000, so where was the fairnes and

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

what was the result but double-crossing—pure and simple. In this Sino-Soviet Rapprochement the League of Nations saw clearly the Sino-Soviet repudiation of the League as an instrument of world peace but a sure incubator of war and that the non-members of the League may try to settle this Sino-Japanese controvery over Manchuria without the benefit of the League's lip service. Russia, as one of the potential powers for world peace, occupies one-sixth of the land area of the globe with a total population of 140,000,000 and with a total national capital of 36,800,000,000 rubles and with a huge steel and iron manufacturing plant at Magnitogorsk containing eight blast furnaces and 28 open hearths with such annual production figures: 4,000,000 tons of pig iron and 2,670,000 tons of steel; while the Japanese Anshan Steel Works together with the new Showa Works with only three blast furnaces jointly produce only 400,000 tons of pig iron annually whereof 350,000 tons will be turned into steel. Because of the Japanese aggressive preparations for war against the world Comrade Stalin of Russia declared emphatically that his country is fully prepared to face any imperialistic invasion and the Soviet army is supposed to be adequately supplied with war stocks needed for modern warfare but of course we all realize that economically Russia is worse off than all the leading Imperialist Powers for the time being but its famous Five-Year Plan will be a greater success when completed. I know definitely that some imperialist Powers are making a very careful study of this epoch-making plan and are adopting certain features of the same for the development of their industries. However they cannot succeed as much as the original owner of the Plan because of the laws of capitalist production and of the rule of the bourgeoisie. Besides this Manchurian Situation created by the Military Clique of Japan constitutes a naked challenge to the moral and spiritual stamina of modern civilization—a fight between the sanctions of right and the brutalities of might. If sheer physical might is permitted to command success in such an enterprise as Japanese adventure in Manchuria will not the peoples of the world mould the character of their states accordingly and secure security in arms? And if the Far East is taught to rely on the force of arms the whole world must retrace its steps from Geneva and prepare for chaos. It has been proved from time to time in such a decided way that it is a practical historical axiom that from time immemorial to eternity any human institution whether political or social or what not never died of suppression or persecution but of suicide—regarding which I shall point out the present Japanese invasion of China as a living specimen to vindicate that historial axiom.

Japan's Policy of Annexation

I shall show in a vivid way first as to how Japan systematically annexed China during the past sixty odd years and how this last straw—her present occupation of Manchuria—will deal the death blow to the camel's back and secondly to show how it will be an easier and plainer task for those countries who are most interested in the active checking of the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria, the tolerance of which would mean the revival of international rivalry in the Pacific Ocean, the overthrow of all the international efforts for peace and the eventual ruination of modern civilization. For over half a century the rich territory of Manchuria has been the field of successive exploitation by the Western Powers especially Russia and Japan. Japan has four ways—economic, political, military and curtural—to annex the cream of Chinese territories, namely, Formosa in 1874, Korea in 1910 plus an indemnity of $100,000,000, the taking over of the Russian built Dairen, Port Authur and portion of the Russian built Chinese Eastern Railway—now the so-called the South Manchuria Railway—after its victory over Russia in 1905 and the military occupation of Manchuria in 1931. The chief organs of Japanese economic invasion upon Manchuria are the Man-Tieh Company, The Chosen Bank, the Eastern Exploitation Company and the Manchurian-Mongolian Cultural Association. It is my principal purpose here to indicate how history repeats itself as shown in the failure of the Japanese occupation of Far Eastern Russia a decade ago. The present aggressions in Manchuria will ruin Japan financially, politically and cost her her membership in the family of nations. It cost Japan over 700,000,000 yen for her occupation of a part of eastern Siberia, a territory larger than Japan Proper, the pretext being to save Czechoslovak prisoners of war coupled with some nominal backing of England, America, France and China. This Japanese Siberian adventure was encountered in spite of the popular opposition in Japan but finally Japan woke up to her folly in 1922 under those inevitable hard knocks of national and international nature, namely, the feeling of isolation after the withdrawal of other foreign units, her lone position in the Washington Conference, dissatisfactions of both England and France, her financial instability, difficulties of administration on account of the resistance of the people and soldiers' and taxpayers' opposition at home and the weight of moral pressure of her own and others. Thus Japan relinquished her own foolhardiness by a complete withdrawal of her troops from there in November of 1922 so "once a fool always a fool." I shall deal briefly only with the financial aspect of this impending collapse of Japan since September, 1931 first relating the national finances of Japan and secondly concerning the same about its Manchukuo. The total revenue from taxes for 1931-32 was 587,000,000 yen, 69,000,000 yen less than the previous year and the trade balance shows an excess of imports over exports of 253,000,000 yen while the increase in the military expenditure led to an unbalanced budget of deficit of 59,500,000 yen by last July. The gold reserve was 2,178,000,000 yen in 1920 and it dropped to 820,000,000 yen on the eve of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria but by January of 1932 it again dropped to 430,000,000 yen. The budget for 1933 has been increased to 1,780,000,000 yen and the estimated expenditure for 1933-34 is 2,235,000,000 yen of which 662,000,000 are for the army and 472,000,000 for the navy. The estimated revenue is only 1,330,000,000 yen leaving a deficit of 905,000,000 to be covered by loans, by heavier taxation, drastic economy, by increasing exports and decreasing imports which, judging from the actual conditions in Japan and abroad, is like trying to plant potatoes in Mars. Now comes the question of national debt of Japan which will be 8,000,000,000 yen by March 1934. Since Japan's going off the gold standard in December, 1931 the yen has depreciated heavily. It is now nearly 60 per cent below par and thus at the last November rates of exchange the annual interest payments amounted to 240,791,000 yen, about double the par value. The more the yen falls, the more the interest payments on the foreign loans will increase in terms of Japanese currency.

Reduced Revenue

Previous to the establishment of Manchukuo, Fengtien Province used to pay $80,000,000 in annual revenue but it dropped now to nearly $7,000,000. The revenue from taxes in South Manchuria has diminished by 74 per cent; in North Manchuria to nearly 90 per cent on account of disorder and poor harvest—only 40% of last year's. The Central Bank of Manchukuo is still incapable of establishing the currency in spite of its 20,000,000 yen loan from Japan. The worst thing is that the Japanese business men headed by Mitsui, Mitsubishi and others are unwilling to invest further in Manchuria in view of the increasing and heavy loss in their investments in China and in Manchuria because of the boycott and of the unfavorable trade balances, to say nothing about the starvation, rent strikes, riots and bloody conflicts between peasants and landowners and the saturation of socialist and radical thoughts of the laboring class and the intelligentsia within their own country.

Since the Japanese military invasion of China, America has given Japan enough warning expressed both in deed and in declaration—which Japan ignored without consideration and without misgiving either, but with lots of arrogance in like manner. Stimson declared repeatedly that America would not recognize any de facto situation or treaty contrary to Paris Pact or to the Nine-Power Treaty and Secretary Hull declared that all the American fleet would concentrate in the Pacific as long as the Sino-Japanese situation in the Far East does not diminish in its intensity. Besides Ex-President Hoover in his last year's Naval Day warning to the world said that "If the present movement for disarmament fails, the United States will build up its navy until it is second to none" and the present Secretary of Navy, Swanson, proposed increased appropriations for a bigger navy commensurate with the Naval Disarmament Conference ratio—5-5-3. I think that is warning enough to those war-instigating nations. I do believe in patience and forbearance being the factor of the highest type of sound statesmanship but I am also inclined to feel that excessive care will kill a cat because

Japan, under the secret egging of some identical-natured countries, has actually gone to the limit and because Solomon, the wisest man of all ages, once said that a "big stick is at times good and needed for the back of the ignorant" so as to wake him up to his own folly thus preventing him to do the irreparable damage to himself and others. I am sure that America has the moral courage and the material resources to act independently and to move triumphantly for the cause of democracy and peace when the time arrives and that she is not so selfish and cowardly as to connive with Japan like England at the expense of China and of the world order thereby avoiding the possible Japanese invasion of Australia and the Russian invasion of India and for the safe-keeping of her strategic trading and naval bases in China while forgetting the cardinal truth embodied in the Bible which says that "those who want to preserve their lives will lose them" and vice versa.

(To be continued)

Soviet Ambassador Bogomoloff Arrives in Shanghai

M. Bogomoloff, the first Soviet Ambassador to China since the resumption of diplomatic relations, arrived in Shanghai, April 23 from Japan, where in an interview he stated that he had long been desirous of seeing the country which was famous for its strong army and its beautiful scenery. He was met his on arrival at the Pootung Wharf by Ou Shan-ying, Chinese secretary of the Soviet party, who introduced the Ambassador to Chao Tieh-chang, acting head at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and also the representative of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, and to Tang Chih-Shuang, representing Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. After an exchange of greetings, M. Bogomoloff in an interview on board the ship, stated that he had "great interest" in coming to China for the first time and would try his utmost to promote good relations between the two countries.

M. Bogomoloff was welcomed at the Customs Jetty by a crowd of Chinese students and workers who had been demonstrating and shouting slogans an hour before he landed there. Banners and handbills were distributed by the group and speeches were made. They shouted many slogans, such as "Welcome the Russian Ambassador," "Down with imperialism," "Support Soviet Russia, friend of the oppressed people," "Down with the Japanese imperialists," and "Down with the traitors." The crowd was at times inclined to become unruly and the Municipal Police had considerable difficulty in controlling it. A somewhat similar demonstration took place shortly afterwards in the French Concession. M. Bogomoloff later proceeded to the temporary offices of the Embassy at 1607 Sinza road. He was scheduled to leave for Nanking during the latter part of this week.

China Is Advised to Welcome Foreign Cooperation

China's foreign relations, especially with respect to the Sino-Japanese controversy, were lengthily discussed by Dr. William Martin, noted Geneva journalist, Professor of History at Zurich University, in a lecture at the University of Nanking, April 23.

Reviewing world conditions and explaining the relations between the Sino-Japanese dispute and the League of Nations, Dr. Martin agreed that the only means of solving the controversy for China lies in resistance, but he counselled that under present conditions in the country when she is far from being well-equipped, China should welcome foreign cooperation and investment in order that a program of intensive development and reconstruction may be carried out.

China Needs Healthier Leaders

By JOHN FAIRNSWORTH, C.B.E.

AFTER a few months in China I learned that it is an unhealthy country; this is apparent if only because of its higher rate of expectorating frequency and the sickly pallor that comes upon the skin of foreign women who dwell too long this side of God's Countries to westward. After more months I learned also that its politics are disorganized, its society a confused wreck, its economics —I believe "chaos" is the word used by the eminent H. G. W. Woodheed, C.B.E., who is seldom wrong, according to his own modest testimony. It is curious that till now no one seems to have connected these two conditions, China's unsalubrious climate and her disordered human affairs. But at last, with the cooperation of the learned Dr. Elmer Zilch, C.B.E., I have managed to do so.

By careful study and research I have diagnosed the fundament trouble of China: it is bad health. Like all great discoveries, this one seems so simple and obvious that it is amazing someone has not seen it before. Only a few examples are necessary to establish that the truth behind my contention is indubitably sound. It will be seen that every great mistake, every great calamity, can readily be traced to the bad health of China's leaders, and their inability, when the crisis came, to lift themselves from the sick bed.

There is strong reason to believe that the Japanese armies would never have got, so to speak, across the tracks at Mukden had it not been for the very unfortunate illness of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. We know that he was at that time, September, 18, 1931, suffering from a serious indisposition. It is difficult to say with any exactness and scientific precision just what his trouble was. Some assert that he was recovering from typhoid, some say that it was pneumonia, others are certain that he was weak due to injections intended to cure him from the dope habit, while a few uncharitable souls even contend that his difficulty was merely an acute attack of bellophobia. But the fact seems to be established beyond dispute that the Marshal was at any rate ill, that the Japanese unchivalrously took advantage of this illness, and disregarding all gentlemanly ethics also took Mukden.

This aggravation by the Japanese only served to make the Marshal's condition worse. His health became more uncertain as events proceeded. For a time his physician issued daily bulletins concerning his pulse, his blood content, his brain weight and so on, each of which seemed to depreciate as the war machine of Japan grew more and more clamorous. When you consider the terrific physical strain placed upon the Marshal's delicate health it is really a Providential Thing that there remained more than a mere cadaver to be dragged off to the warm baths in Rome for recuperation.

Health—the Important Thing

Secondly, let us take the situation at Shanghai in the winter of 1931-2, shortly following the announcement, by General Chiang Kai-shek, that he was prepared to lay down for the R-r-evolution what remained of his spent life. It is not clearly ascertainable at this time, but I am under the impression that this was the fourteenth occasion on which General Chiang had expressed his willingness to sacrifice his life. It may have been only the tenth, or perhaps it was the twentieth, but there can be no doubt that the offer of sacrifice had frequently been made before. Fortunately, however, the generalissimo was spared this necessity. The government at Nanking was reorganized, and the immediate result so severely affected his health that it became necessary for him to go to Ningpo for a rest cure.

In Shanghai the Japanese began shelling China's richest, most prosperous city. In Nanking the new government headed by Sun Fo was unable, however, to function. This disastrous situation may be traced directly to the indisposition of Wang Ching-wei, who was at that time suffering from his now celebrated diabetes; Hu Han-min, who was recovering from his ailments in Hongkong; and General Chiang Kai-shek, who, as already remarked, was rest-curing in the hills near Ningpo. If I remember correctly General Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army, also became seriously ill at this time. It was only due to the rugged health of General Tsai Ting-kai that numbers of other officials, whose hearts are notoriously weak, were saved from retirement into the hospitals of Shanghai, then crowded with wounded soldiers.

It has been tragic for China that during recent months, when every man of leadership calibre was sorely needed to help form national policy, the germs of disease have ravaged the nation. Thus, General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose intrepidity has been established in many engagements which resulted in much death among Chinese in the past, has been in great pain with stomach complaints of various sorts. It has been necessary for him to live near hot springs, to eat simple food, and apparently to avoid the strenuous exercise involved in cooperation with Nanking.

General Yen Hsi-shan has been reported a victim of heart attacks, and is unable to participate in actions against the Japanese. When recently the writer was in Canton he was greatly disconcerted to learn there that General Chen Chai-tong had delayed his advance against the Kiangsi Reds due to an illness which had not yet been diagnosed: And it has now been fairly definitely established that General Tang Yu-lin was victimized by a severe case of paralysis at the time 128 Japanese troops advanced on Jehol City. This explains why he was unable to lead his troops in defense of that capital.

At the same time, during the recent Jehol fighting, illness overcame several other prominent leaders. General Chiang Kai-shek came hurriedly to Paotingfu, but due to the excruciating pain of his now famous tooth trouble he did not go on to Peking to direct operations against the Japanese as he had planned. The non-military wing of the government was also devastated. Dr. Lo Wen-kan, minister of foreign affairs, was in distress with his eye trouble, while T. V. Soong had to retire for a few days due to a disastrous struggle with influenza. At this historic moment Wang Ching-wei made the supreme sacrifice, or what might very well have been the sacrifice (due to the seriousness of his perennial and celebrated diabetes), but it proved a useless martyrdom. Despite his hurried return from Europe, where doctors had been consulting for months over the uniqueness of his condition, he arrived in China too late to salvage Jehol. But of course General Tang Yu-lin had paralysis and some peoople maintain that even had Wang arrived earlier he could hardly have foreseen this intervention of the Will of Allah.

Prevalence of Disease

How much to be deplored is the declining health of China's leaders! From the foregoing it should certainly be clear that the fundamental weakness of the nation is this prevalence of disease among the great. To some observers it may appear strange that a nation so cursed with sickness can sustain a population of 400 millions. To some it may seem odd that the ricksha man, the wheelbarrow coolie, the plodding farmer, the girl-workers in factories, the newspaper man and other laborers, and the millions who march with the nation's various armies, manage to survive at all in an atmosphere so full of microbes that even the comparatively well fed leaders cannot escape. This is a phase of the health problem in China which merits close scutiny and research and I recommend it to contemporary scientists. It may even develop that the mystery of why Chinese generals, with their legions of thousands, are nowhere to be seen when Japanese troops appear is because they are all suffering from toothaches, eyeaches, heart trouble, diabetes, tonsilitis, sciatica, rheumatism, earache, lumbago, sinicitis, mange or gastritis. But it seems probable that the mass of China's soldiery at least will continue to enjoy an immunity from concubinitis, a disease which has frequently wrecked the nation's best leaders.

Of those influential in the Kuomintang, only Eugene Chen and Sun Fo seem to be in average good health. In my recollection Sun Fo has had no important chronic illness, and if Mr. Chen suffers from one he has had the delicacy to regard it as a strictly private affair. It is true that Sun Fo has at times found urgent business in Shanghai when crises faced the nation, but generally he was quite candid in explaining that this was due to no illness discussed in the medical journals.

Another remarkable thing is the disgustingly sound health of bandits, and of volunteer leaders. General Ma Chan-shan must have been exposed to numerous undesirable microbes in his ranging career, and though he has been put to death on several occasions by the Japanese Foreign Office he has never regarded that as sufficient cause to resign from his duties. That applies also to General Su Ping-wen and other volunteers.

What astonishes some observers also is that Generals Mao Tse-tung, Ho Lung, Peng Teh-hui and other Chinese rebels continue to enjoy excellent health. It is a sad com-

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR

End of Spring Term	Friday, June 9, 1933
Opening of Summer Term	Monday, June 26, 1933
End of Summer Term	Friday, July 28, 1933
Opening of Autumn Term	Monday, October 2, 1933
End of Autumn Term	Friday, December 15, 1933
Opening of Winter Term	Tuesday, January 2, 1934.

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mentary on the injustice of God that these bandit leaders, throughout four years of the most violent and rigorous campaigning against them led by General Chiang Kai-shek, have apparently never even suffered from a toothache. Much as the situation is to be deplored, it must be admitted that the Red generals of China have never ceased to show fight because of diabetes.

There was once a Swiss named Marat, an insignificant man in the eyes of Carlyle, but nevertheless the individual whose courage, intelligence and extraordinary devotion to the service of humanity, were chiefly responsible for the overthrow of the French monarch and the establishment of the Republic of France. Marat's life was a torture. He had an incurable skin disease which he had caught while hiding in the sewers of Paris after denouncing the throne. He could not collect his mind to think or write except when sitting in a tub of near-scalding water, so great was the agony of his flesh. But he clung bravely to life. He spent his last years sitting in a bathtub, writing, giving orders, practically alone directing a nation's destiny, till a woman royalist stabbed him in the back while he sat in the tub!

Certain revolutionary philosophers have maintained that there is in great men a quality above and beyond the body, there is in them a stamina and a power that nothing but death kills or injures. They have held that in great men there is such a thing as spirit, and that this lifts them, exalts them above earthly aches and pains. They have said that it is possible for a man to suffer bodily torment, yet scarcely be aware of it if he draws from some secret and inexhaustible reservoir of strength that lies in superb faith and confidence in the magnificent ideal for which he strives. That is the way men explained Marat.

But bathtubs, it must be confessed, are scarce in China, and while it is comparatively easy for one to find hot water and get into it, the problem of getting out is often more onerous. This method of saving the nation must, therefore, be rejected. The concern over official health must continue, however, to be a deep one. It becomes patent that unless some course is taken to check the defeats of disease among leaders, the future must remain in outlook most pessimistic.

Either the guardians of the national frontiers must be chosen from healthier stock, or the hot springs of Honan and Shantung, the baths of Germany, the salubrious breezes of Hongkong and Canton, the ablest surgeons dentists, nurses and medicine-men must somehow be concentrated in Nanking. This is a situation truly so grave that it deserves the attention of all, but especially of the youthful patriots of China, who have been foolishly advised to dabble in unconstructive speculations on socialism by a recent tourist, George Bernard Shaw.

Tientsin, April 22, 1933.

Farm Relief Committee Formed

The Executive Yuan recently unanimously passed the regulations governing the organization of the newly proposed Committee for Agricultural Reconstruction and Farm Relief. Director Peng Sho-pay of the Department of Political Affairs of the Executive Yuan and the newly appointed Secretary-General of the Committee in a recent interview said, "China today is facing the problem of rural bankruptcy. The extreme poverty and hardship under which the average Chinese farmer has to labor deserve the immediate and the closest attention of the National Government. The chief handicaps that confront Chinese farmers are lack of financial assistance in the form of credit facilities, poor irrigation system, out-of-date methods of the distribution of farm produce and the want of modern agricultural implements and good roads.

Ministry of Education Tightens Grip on Colleges

In a circular order to all Provincial Departments and Municipal Bureaus of Education, the Ministry of Education April 23 enjoined that the various universities, colleges and senior middle schools in their respective localities be instructed to put into effect the various resolutions adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the C.E.C. last December relative to educational reforms. The Ministry called attention to the ruling that all provincial, municipal or private universities and colleges should limit their courses of studies to agriculture, engineering, and medical and natural sciences, for which they may establish separate schools, but under no circumstances will they be permitted to carry on schools of law, which may only be established in national universities.

Japan Casts Anxious Eyes Across the Pacific

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)

(Translations from various Japanese publications)

Menace from the Air—Pacific

(By Lieut.-Gen. K. Kihara, Chief of the Tokyo Guard Corps—in book form)

There are those who take it for granted that Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations invariably means war, but war at this juncture would be averted if only there is in the minds of the Japanese a firm determination that they would bravely the meet any kind of war if so compelled. This is because Powers would under the existing circumstances be fooling themselves if they attempt to wage war against Japan. It would perhaps be only the three nations of Britain, Russia and America that would dare attempt to take up arms against us, though nothing is more unlikely under the circumstances.

It is an undeniable fact, however, that Britain has its own standpoint to consider and America is not without pacifists who will never continue sticking to the Stimsonian principle. Nevertheless, it is also a fact that in the event of our nation's weakening determination they may assume a resolute attitude to oppress us, for they are wont to interpret things always from their own standpoints in disregard of others' convenience. The only way adapted for our future advance lies in our pushing straight forward the established insistence against all obstacles, with the spirit that we may go on dauntless if only we find ourselves exactly in accordance with the command of conscience.

The principle of the London and Washington Treaties lies in limiting armaments of every nation to fifty-fifty with the result that, in my own view, they brew more chances of resorting to war than hitherto, because when two nations have about the same military power the idea is likely to lead them to entertain the hope they may emerge victorious, which is human nature.

The immediate future we are brought to face to face with, is fraught with grave questions; the only companion with which we steer ourselves over the rough sea is—justice. No optimism is allowed. When we picture in our minds the time of war, the first that requires our attention is the question of air-defense.

There is little doubt that any country that would attempt an air-raid against Japan from the direction of the Pacific Ocean would never fail to make use of aircraft-carriers before everything else. It is not at all unreasonable to think that in the case of transportation of airplanes on aircraft-carriers the number of machines thus conveyed may exceed our calculation, but since they come on board the vessels we may rest assured that all of the enemy's air forces could not be brought to the battle scene.

In such an event our navy would try to annihilate the enemy's aircraft-carriers and those machines which escaped the defense line and flew over the land would be shot down by the army's planes. If this latter defensive action fail to check the further advance of the enemy planes, the army would depend on aircraft shooting guns. Although as was mentioned elsewhere we are unable to calculate the entire air force of the enemy, yet we are confident that we possess forces sufficient at least for assuring the safety of ourselves. The improvement of the airplane is such that those constructed this month will grow out-of-date next month.

The Latest American Sentiment Toward Japan

(By Yusuke Tsurumi—Bungei Shunju)

In America there is not a soul who is opposed to Japan's making economic development in Manchuria, as far as I personally came in contact. Generally speaking, people in America are concerned with whether the essential spirit in which Japan acted is in accordance with the basic principle decided upon among Powers at the Versailles Peace Conference. That they have doubts about the way in which the people of Japan view things, is fundamental as far as I see. The whole of this fundamental question is roughly divided into two phases of (1) whether the action falls within the sphere of the right of self defense and (2) the misgivings that Japan, due to having gone so far, may come to find herself placed in a difficult economic situation.

People in general gradually have come to possess an idea that the old Imperialism has grown economically unproductive. Transvaal and Philippines may be cited as examples. As regards the Philippines, the emigrant and sugar question have been a great burden upon the shoulders of America, and it is from such object lessons that the world has grown apprehensive whether it is within the power of Japan to turn Manchuria to account.

In America I went to see Newton D. Baker, who is known as the most popular in the intelligent class of the country, as is evidenced by the preliminary election of the President held in all universities of the country in May and June of last year. He is looked up to as a gentleman of the highest type, having succeeded to the Wilsonian spirit. On my way to Chicago I alighted at Cleveland where Mr. Baker had come all the way to see me. We had a talk for about an hour and-a-half, which I deem was the most outstanding event I had in the country. In effect he said, "I have been carefully studying Japan. It is because I am concerned with Japan that I have filled the position of the Chairman of the coming Pacific Conference. I am sympathetic with the population question of Japan; I well understand the difficulties the Japanese are experiencing in such a small territoty. So, I have no objection to Japan's finding an outlet in Manchuria or elsewhere in this connection. Why, under such circumstances, I assumed an anti-Japanese attitude is because during the European War, by serving the country as the Secretary of War under Dr. Wilson I realized that the world war would not end there but would be sure to repeat and that the next that would come must be far more catastrophic than the European War, because unlike the warfare in the past the next war must be fought between the whole population of the warring nations, due to application of the advanced weapons and methods, like the airplane and poisonous chemicals. The founding of the League of Nations, creation of Anti-War Pact and other such international equipment have been brought into existence with a view to setting up a new principle among the world nations. That is to say, all the trouble among nations shall infuture be solved not by armed power but by consultation. For the past thirteen years the world's current has flown in this spirit. Unfortunately, I found the steps taken by Japan this time were not in accordance with this new principle. If only Japan's action had abided by this principle I would be silent. It is thus not a question of whether or not Japan lived up to the stipulations of treaties."

What Does the Pacific Tranquility Hang On?

(By Capt. Gumpei Sekine, Navy Propaganda Dept.—in book form)

The so-called Pacific problem is made up of economic, racial, historical, geographical, scientific, political and other questions, but those on which is placed most importance are political and strategic elements.

Just look at the existing situations in which national policies of the countries watered by the waves of the Pacific go parallel, are pitted against one another, harmonize or collide. A few most powerful nations of the world which possess influential armies and navies silently stand in rivaly. In the meantime the attention of the world is riveted on the Manchurian question and Japan's severing connection with the League of Nations.

It was in 1843 that an American Senator William H. Seward, declared, "The Pacific Ocean will become the principal arena of important international affairs in future." This prediction, however, has not as yet turned out to be a reality in the exact sense of his words. Yet, before our eyes things are developing in such a way that none can deny but that an incident of international significance may happen any moment.

The incidents that broke out in China since the year before last are of course serious in nature, but compared with that which may be expected to come in the future are no more than a mere prelude.

History records rise and fall of influences of European Powers on the Pacific from the time of Portugal, Spain and Holland to after the European War when Japan has had to find herself placed in such an awkward position as having to support hereself against the rest of the world.

The peace maintenance of the East has been Japan's national policy and this basic principle shall have no change in the future. Japan is the country of "Huang tao," which is situated between communism and capitalism, and though in national character she is different from Soviet Russia and capitalistic Europe and America she harbors not the slightest enmity toward them—to say nothing of a plan to invade them.

What about China, then? After the European War internal conditions of the country increased in disorder, anti-foreign sentiment was fanned and the whole country was immersed in quenching thirst for realizing personal

ambition. For quite a long time Japan patiently endured the injustice, but her magnanimous attitude only served as a means to foster China's arbitrary behavior and ended in the outbreak of the lamentable incident. Thereupon Japan reached the end of her endurance and decisively took up arms against the injustice.

This is the true statement of how the ripples were started on the tranquil ocean of the Pacific. Where will this circle of ripples created by the Manchurian incident terminate? Is there any country on the Pacific that has a national policy opposed to ours? If there is none, the Pacific Ocean will forever be able to maintain tranquility worthy of the name.

Europe and America now stand at the parting of the ways in regard to the question of whether they should assume the responsibility of maintaining peace in the Orient or come to shake hands with Japan and extend assistance in her noble attempt of shouldering this mission upon her shoulders.

All who are well informed of conditions in the East are aware that it is far more beneficial to them to keep up friendly relations with Japan than to do otherwise.

China Trade and Command of the Pacific Are America's Aim

(By Tadao Sato—Gaiko Jiho)

The American Far Eastern policy was originally of territorial ambition as are eloquently demonstrated by Perry's arrival at Uraga on Japan's mainland, amalgamation of Hawaii and occupation of Guam and Philippine Islands.

Hay's principle of open-door and equal opportunity in China is in essence the insistence that none should monopolize profit accruing therefrom, but viewed from the American standpoint this means the cry of "Let me take part in" by the country which arrived on the scene last of all. This has since become the iron rule to be abided by the countries in conducting their Oriental policy, and it is this very principle which America and other Powers stood by against Japan at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian indident.

As all are aware, America attempted later to develop her economic imperialism into Manchuria on many occations, but none of them achieved successful development. Later, at the Washington Conference America materialized the Nine Power Treaty, which completely annulled the Ishii Lansing Agreement. This is the foundation stone on which rests her right of speech on Far Eastern affairs. In essence the treaty aims at the territorial and administrative protection of China and the establishment of open-door and equal opportunity.

The Washington Conference has done more than naval limitation business, and that was the insistence on Japan's liquidation of her China policy and the attempt at depriving Japan of her vested right and interest in China. Viewed from a certain angle it is not too much to say that the whole phases of America's Far Eastern policy were represented by the Washington Conference.

It is an indeniable fact that unlike other Powers America has never occupied even a slip of land of the Chinese Continent nor has leased any, and this is why the banners of justice and humanity hoisted by America have always been the source of contentment to the Chinese people. By holding up these banners high, America tried to restrain the other Powers, while on the other hand she planned to develop her economic right and interest, taking advantage of the pro-American attitude of China created in this fashion.

America's Far Eastern policy is based entirely on the acquisition of economic advantage in China; in other words she is interested solely in investment and trade. It can safely be predicted that the hopefulness of the Chinese market will induce America's advance into the Orient in future with added enthusiasm; this is especially the case when her trade with Europe and South America is on the decline. China, it is believed, will prove a good market for American industry. It is this probability which cannot keep the attention of America away from the East.

At the same time, we cannot look over the political side of her activities in the East. What draws her attention most in this connection is her acquiring the command of the Pacific Ocean. In view of her possessing several territories on the Pacific she can be called a country of the Far East, and it is proper that she demands the right of speech on the affairs of the Far East.

For about thirty years America tried to restrain other Powers' spheres of influence in China in order to lighten the weight of handicap that accompanied her belated participation. America's attempt at wiping the Japanese

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influence out of Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese War is clearly noticeable in her attitude at the Paris and Washington Conferences. Her attitude against the recognition of Manchukuo is very well explained by the traditional Far Eastern policy of the country.

America's Probable Insistence Regarding Japanese Mandate

(By Masanori Ito, Editor-in-Chief of the Jiji Shimpo)

The problem whether or not Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations will deprive her of mandatory power, lies within the domain under the jurisdiction of the students of the international law, and our presenting personal opinions on the affair may only serve to create jazz discussions of no practical significance. Nevertheless, we may point out with great concern that the problem has not yet been given fixed definition in international law circles of the world and that the problem is of the nature which makes it difficult to find a unified view. Consequently, the nation should inwardly awaken to the fact that it is dangerous to consider the South Seas Islands will remain intact under Japanese sovereignty after her secession from the League. Nations have their own viewpoints based on their own conveniences, and yet their insistences are not groundless, hence the gravity of the question.

Among diverse opinions and insistences on the question of Japanese mandate, one which seems most promising is Allies' taking over the sovereignty; joint administration by Britain, America, France, Italy and Japan seems to have the highest possibility of materializing.

America will in all probability come forward with an insistence in regard to the question. This much is beyond all our doubt. Though neither being a member of the League of Nations nor ratifying the Versailles Treaty, America as one of the principal members of the Allies insisted on the right of participating in the question of the mandate, and in 1921 despatched a note to the League Council in the name of the Government, which in part stated somewhat as follows: Since the United States is a member of the Allies and equally interested in Germany's former oversea territories transferred to the principal Allies, the disposal of the territories should never be effected without consent of the United States. In view also of America's insistence in regard to the mandate of the former territory of Turkey, it is not unreasonable to imagine her coming to the front with strong insistence concerning the question of the mandatory power over the South Seas Islands.

Both from a juridical and diplomatic point of view it is not unreasonable for America to come forward with her own insistence; the more so when we take into consideration her territorial relations and strategic considerations. The reasons are condensed into the following two items:

a. The Guam Naval Base, being perfectly besieged by the South Seas Islands under Japanese mandate, has greatly reduced its strategic value.

b. Through communication between Philippines and Hawaii is interrupted by the South Seas Islands mandated to Japan.

If Japan were placed in the position of America, she would never fail to arrest the chance and attempt to improve the situation, even for the sake of merely satisfying diplomatic conscience of the country.

The Island of Guam is the largest of all the islets among the South Seas Islands, but its strategic value depends on keeping thorough connection with neighboring islands; isolated, 90% of the value will fall off as in the case of the present. Guam is literally blockaded by the islands mandated to Japan.

In the event of America's possessing such principal islands as Saipan and Truk of the Japanese mandated archipelagoes and establishing perfect communication with them, a strategic system could be formed to the great advantage of her building up an air base there. The strategic value of the air base thus created can never be slighted, for it contributes greatly to acquiring the command of the sea. This is the reason why we anticipate America's claiming the right of speech on the affair, for strategic reasons.

Give Japan Pacific Islands—Foreign Opinions

(By Retsu Kiyozawa—Gendai)

Dr. Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Miami University, states, "The difficulties in which Japan finds herself would be relieved by placing under her sovereignty a new land rich in natural resources. Japan would then discard the idea of resorting to war for expansion. Japan will in all probability continue making further expansion and more territory would be required. The question is how she will dispose of her surplus population, at least until by means of birth control she finds means to cope with the situation." What part of the world will then be best suited? The answer is, according to Dr. Thompson, the Island of New Guinea in the Pacific Ocean. New Guinea, pointed out by Dr. Thompson as the best adapted for Japanese colonization, consists of territories under the jurisdiction of Britain, Holland and Australia, having an area of 312,000 square miles. It is not Dr. Thompson alone that published such an idea, for W. R. Crocker of Balliol College, Oxford, proposed a similar view in the following way: "As a student specializing in the subject of population I feel the necessity of declaring that, in the interest not only of Japan but also of the rest of the world, the Powers should agree to place under Japanese jurisdiction Borneo, New Guinea, or part or whole of the islands scattering on the Pacific Ocean. The world should never remain indifferent to the internal situation of Japan. Borneo is double as large as Japan,, and is the possession of Holland."

To show that this is not a mere dream of learned men I may cite a paragraph from Guy Irving Burch's view on the aforementioned opinions. Mr. Burch is the director of the Population Reference Bureau of New York City. He says, "The draft proposals made by these learned men would entail great difficulties in its execution. Enormous amounts of money, for instance, would be needed for proper disposal of the native inhabitants in those islands. Even taking it for granted that such and similar difficulties have been safely conquered, Japan would require billions of dollars to launch her great enterprises that would follow, and all of these the Powers would have to advance. Even such astounding difficulties are nothing however if by so doing the world can eliminate the possibility of the outbreak of war, for if it happens it would start from the Far East and would never end until the whole European and American civilization has been turned into ashes." Mr. Burch continued to assure, stating, "Under the present state of things of the world, there is no proper means for acquiring new land to accommodate the population which continues to make steady growth. This is because Japan is compelled to have recourse to the obsolete, barbaric measures of invasion." Then, adverting to the Manchurian question he admonished the world with. "Japan has built up in Manchuria a strong foothold, but this falls short of supplying her with sufficient land and industrial material for the solution of the ever-increasing population. If the rest of the world avoids cooperating with Japan, the population question of the country will become aggravated, leading to Japan's inevitable clash with Russia and China."

It is my firm belief that if Japan arrests a proper chance of drawing the attention of the world to the question, the Powers will never turn a deaf ear to the proposal. Since the idea originated from British and American sources, Japan, in taking an active part in the affair, has the advantage of inviting no misunderstanding of other countries of the world.

Drafting of Permanent Constitution Proceeds

According to a decision reached at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Constitution-Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan held at Nanking, April 22 under the chairmanship of Dr. John C. H. Wu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the proposed Permanent Constitution for the country will be divided into three main chapters, according to the late Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, namely, Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood. Work on the drafting will be commenced on May 1 by the special drafting sub-committee composed of the two Vice-Chairmen of the Constitution-Drafting Committee and the Chairmen of the five regular Committees of the Legislative Yuan.

A set of general principles relating to the system of Provincial and District governments was adopted at a meeting of the Constitution-Drafting Committee April 20.

Philippine Trade Delegation Visits Nanking

The Philippine Legislative Trade Commission arrived in Nanking on Wednesday, April 26. Their program at the capital included visits to the headquarters of Central Kuomintang, various government offices; also visits to commercial and industrial organizations and establishments and visits to various educational institutions. They were entertained by the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, the Y.W.C.A. and various other cultural and business organizations.

B. A. T. Lottery Ticket Causes Near Riot in Shantung

Lottery tickets placed in packages of cigarettes as a means of stimulating sales of the products of the British-American Tobacco Company, were responsible for a serious disturbance in Tenghsien, Shantung province. According to an article from a correspondent at Tenghsien, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on April 25, a shop-clerk happened to buy a package of cigarettes containing a lucky number which drew a prize of $100. The shop-clerk was employed in the Company's own store, hence competitors in the city suspected foul play. A serious riot developed resulting in the front of the shop being smashed and the situation became critical, but finally was suppressed by the local military. It seems the B. A. T. had forbidden employes of its own offices from participating in the lottery, but the clerk apparently had not been informed. For a considerable time the B. A. T. has been artificially stimulating sales by conducting lotteries, the prizes consisting of cash as well as merchandise.

Missouri Legislator Fears Oriental Students May Fight U. S.

Representative Whitaker, member of the Missouri State Legislature, declared in the course of a recent debate on appropriations for the State University that he was opposed to expending state funds for the education of Japanese and Chinese "who might later on lead a war against the United States." He urged that the University of Missouri should raise its entrance fees on foreign students in order that the taxpayers of the state should not be burdened with the expense of providing free education for students who are not citizens of the state. Dr. Walter Williams, President of the University, in reply to Representative Whitaker declared, "We only have two Japanese students now, but if we could have more of them to educate in Missouri, there would be less chance of war." Dr. Williams argued that such a tax as Mr. Whitaker proposed would amount to a "tariff on brains," and detrimental to the prestige of the school, which attracted students from all parts of the world. Dr. Williams, president of the University, recently has been mentioned as a candidate for the American ministership to China.

U. S. War Department Buys 150 New Military Planes

According to an *Associated Press* despatch from Washington, the U. S. War Department on Jan. 26 signed contracts for the purchase of 150 new airplanes and twenty-eight new airplane motors, costing G.$2,591,835.

The biggest contract was to the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle. It called for 111 single-seater, low-wing pursuit planes with supercharged air-cooled engines, $1,201,117.

The other contracts:

Glen L. Martin Company, Middle River, Md., fourteen bombardment planes $782,725.

Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, New Castle, Del., ten single-seated cargo transports, $275,651.

Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica, Cal. fifteen observation planes, $174,613.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, East Hartford, Conn., twenty-eight Hornet air-cooled radical engines for observation planes, $157,729.

Tokyo Hints that U.S. Should Not Recognize Soviets

A *Reuter* telegram from Tokyo, April 24, stated that although Viscount Ishii had carefully avoided commenting on the possibility of American recognition of Soviet Russia, it is known that official circles in the Japanese capital expect him to voice Japan's opposition if the question arises during his informal conversations with President Roosevelt and the U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, in Washington. Viscount Ishii, in interviews, has intimated that America's attitude toward Russia cannot be of concern to Japan, but Tokyo officials have not denied that Japan's participation in an effort to guarantee Philippines neutrality and in world disarmament agreements may be hampered if the United States resumes relations with Russia.

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Mayor Wu Declares Opposition to Factory Inspection by S. M. C.

VOICING vigorous opposition to the amendment of bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations by the Foreign Ratepayers' Special Meeting held on April 19 at the initiation of the Shanghai Municipal Council authorizing it to license factories in the International Settlement, Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai Municipality, in a statement issued immediately after adoption of the amendment, declared the action of the Council illegal and in violation of the regulations governing the fundamental constitution of the Settlement. Mayor Wu reiterated his previous declarations to the effect that factory inspection is a matter concerning the integrity of Chinese labor administration and that the power to enforce labor regulations in the Settlement is vested in the Chinese Government by sovereignty.

Mayor Wu pointed out that whatever powers the S. M. C. possesses, they are enumerated in Article 9 of the Land Regulations which form the fundamental law of the Settlement. According to the ordinary legal interpretation, in cases where the specific rights and powers of the Governing body are enumerated, any attempts to exceed these enumerated boundaries will necessarily be deemed invalid as provided in article 11 of the Regulations. In this connection, he said that the resolution adopted at the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting regarding factory inspection was in violation of the provisions in the Land Regulations itself.

Mayor Wu declared that despite the action of the S. M. C., the Chinese Government will never waive its legitimate rights and integrity over labor administration, especially when the present attempt of the Council to wrest China's authority to enforce factory regulations is legally groundless. However, he said, in view of the urgent nature of the question, he would be willing to discuss with the Settlement authorities an early and amicable solution, whereby the sovereign rights of China will be preserved, the laboring populace in the whole Municipality will be benefited and the relations between capital and labor will be improved.

The Special Meeting of the Foreign Ratepayers which was held immediately after the Annual Ratepayers' meeting was called by the S. M. Council for the specific purpose of securing the amendment to bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations in order to vest itself with the authority to license factories. As any amendment to the Land Regulation cannot become valid without the approval of the highest Chinese Authorities, the Council, with a view to evading such a difficulty, had resorted to the calling of a special meeting of the ratepayers to effect a change in the Bye-law which, to become effective, needs only be approved by the foreign ratepayers and later by their diplomatic and consular representatives without the necessity of having to obtain permission from the Chinese authorities.

Consul Raises Point of Procedure

Before the adoption of the amendment to the Bye-Law at the meeting, M. Lopes de Almeida, Consul for Brazil, opposed any action in altering the bye-law in question and asked whether the proposed amendment had been submitted or approved by the Consular Body or the Diplomatic Body. He argued that under the Land Regulations XI, previous approval by the Consuls and Ministers was required. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Shanghai Muncipal Council, who presented the factory licensing proposal at the meeting, replied that the amendment would only come up for approval by these Bodies after adoption by the Ratepayers. Finally, after Mr. Bell's appeal to the ratepayers to pass the proposal, the amendment was carried by the meeting. The amended bye-law now reads as follows:

> "No person shall own, occupy, or operate a factory or workshop or carry on an industrial undertaking or keep a fair market etc.,.....without a license first obtained from the Council and in the case of foreigners, counter-signed by the Consul of the Nationality to which such person belongs—."

Despite the adoption of the amendment in question, it is understood that the validity of the measure will have to depend upon not only the final but unanimous approval of the Foreign Consuls and Ministers, which is still an uncertain element. In view of the opposition of Mr. de Almeida, Consul for Brazil and therefore a member of the local Consular Body, the amendment will have first to win the unanimous approved of the Consular Body before it can be passed on to the Foreign Ministers. In the meantime, the Chinese authorities are strongly opposing the measure and declare that any system of factory inspection independent of the Chinese Factory Law as may be enforced in the Settlement is a violation of the Chinese sovereign rights. The Shanghai District Party Headquarters, in a statement issued on the subject on April 22, urged the City Government of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, to proceed with the inspection of the Chinese factories in the Settlement irrespective of the S. M. C.'s action in amending the bye-law—which is ultra-vires.

Chinese Ratepayers' Opposition

Prior to the adoption of the amendment to the bye-law by the Foreign Ratepayers, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association at its annual meeting held on April 12, placed on record its opposition against the attempt on the part of the S. M. C. to arrogate to itself the authority on factory inspection. The meeting which was presided over by C. M. Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Association, in the absence of Chairman Wang Hsiao-lai and attended by 81 directors of the Association, adopted the following two resolutions:

"That in the opinion of this meeting any system of factory regulation independent of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Factory Law as may be enforced in the International Settlement of Shanghai where industrial workers are mostly of Chinese nationality is not compatible with the sovereign rights of China, and that any proposal or any amendment to the Land Regulations or Bye-laws authorising the Council to control, inspect, or regulate factories, workshops or industrial establishment in the Settlement, being ultra vires, be disapproved.

"That in the opinion of this meeting in order to meet the aspirations of the Chinese community and the need of circumstances the engagement of a qualified Chinese to help to audit the accounts of the Council is desirable and that the Council be hereby authorised and instructed to proceed forthwith with the necessary arrangements with a view to securing the service of a competent Chinese auditor at an early date."

The first resolution was communicated to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Industry by the Association in identical telegrams to the several Ministries concerned, in which the Association urged that steps be taken to prevent the S. M. C., to wrest from the Chinese Government the right of factory inspection and regulation in the Settlement. The telegram pointed out that that the Chinese factory and labor laws, having been duly promulgated by the National Government, are of universal and uniform application within the limits of the Chinese jurisdiction. As the territorial sovereignty over the International Settlement in Shanghai remains vested in China, the right of inspecting and controlling factories situated within the International Settlement must be exercised by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Greater Shanghai Municipality.

New Chinese Councilors Elected

At the meeting, the new Chinese officials to the Muncipal Council for this year were also elected, including five council members, six committee-men and a land commissioner. Yu Yah-ching, general manager of San Peh S. N. Co.; L. T. Yuan, general-manager of the Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Co.; Singloh Hsu, general manager of the National Commercial Bank; T. D. Woo, recently appointed manager of the Treasury Department of the Cenral Bank of China; and Tsuyee Pei, general manager of the Bank of China were elected councillors. The six committee-men elected were: K. H. Lin, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce; W. Gockson (or Kuo Shun), manager of the Wing On Cotton Mill; Eugene Kiang, a local attorney; Yu Shih-su, chartered accountant; C. C. Woo, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation; and Chen Chi-cheng, of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange. D. S. Chen, a lawyer, was elected one of the two land commissioners, the other commissioner being Feng Ping-nan who was elected by the Chinese Land Owners in the Settlement.

The election of the Chinese Councilors to the S. M. C., was preceded by the reading of the Annual Report of the

Association by the presiding Chairman, Mr. Shu, in the course of which, he dwelt much upon the disastrous effects on Shanghai wrought by the predatory activities of Japanese Militarists as a result of their armed invasion in the Spring of the past year. He said that the rehabilitation of the war-stricken area and its environs had taxed the energies not only of the Authorities but the local citizenry as well. In view of the continued progress of the aggressive activities of the Japanese Military in the North, which must necessarily affect adversely the business situation of Shanghai as leading metropolis of the country, he said, the Port would have to endure further suffering before having a chance of gradual recovery. Next, Mr. Shu dealt with some of the municipal matters of the foregoing year, such as the increase of telephone rates, introduction of meter rates in waterworks tariff of charges, the Chinese education, suppression of crimes in the Settlement. He commended the S. M. C. on the progress in Chinese education and crime-prevention. In conclusion, he urged the Council to embark upon a scheme of economy by curtailing administrative expenses, lest the ever growing budget of the Council necessitate an increase of taxation which would become unbearable on the shoulders of the taxpayers in these times of war and economic depression.

Expert's View on the Question

In connection with the matter of factory regulation and inspection in the Settlement, M. Thomas Tchou, formerly director of Department of Labor of the Ministry of Industry and now with the Association for Economic and Social Advancement of China, has written a letter to the *Review*, emphasing the importance of the proposed measure and suggesting ways for its successful execution. The letter in part reads as follows:

"I have noticed some difference of views concerning the matter of factory inspection as expressed by the Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession, and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. In brief, it seems to me that the contention lies in two points, namely, (1) To what extent should factories be required to introduce reforms? and (2) How is the inspection work to be carried out? Without attempting to present the views of the different parties concerned, I should like to point out that these two questions have a great bearing on the future of social legislation and reform in China. Concerning the first point, it should be obvious that any attempt to apply the Factory Law to a lesser extent in the Settlement or Concession than in Chinese territory would have the immediate effect of causing confusion and rendering the Factory Law partly ineffective and any further factory legislation in China futile. In other words, the Settlement and Concession have to consider whether they want to be, even unintentionally, the obstruction towards social advancement in China which, we all recognize, is so sorely needed. At the same time, I do not mean that the Factory Law or subsequent laws and regulations need to be fully applied at any particular date, but it seems to me to be perfectly reasonable to say that the determination of the application of the whole or part of any law regulating factory conditions and the like, as well as the whole enterprise of social legislation, should be left entirely in the hands of the Chinese Government. Even should certain foreign concerns honestly differ in their views as to the practicability of any of these measures, they should accept this situation in a sportsman-like fashion, because in the history of social legislation, unanimous approval from all parties concerned has never existed and yet many a so-called "impossible" reform has been achieved in practically all the advanced countries in the world. It seems to me the unique valid contention that can be made in this case is that China should apply to foreign factories only those provisions which she applies to Chinese factories.

"As to the carrying out of the work of inspection, we have first to consider the organization of the factory inspectorate. This requires careful consideration, but one point is perfectly obvious to all intelligent persons, and that is, it is an impossibility to expect a city that is economically one to have three different factory inspectorates put under three different entities. It is nothing short of folly to attempt something so absurd, not to mention the fact that, fundamentally, only the Chinese Government is in a position to carry out this work, if owing to no other reason, but to the one that all the workers in the factories are under Chinese jurisdiction."

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The Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement---Reciprocal or Unilateral?

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

THE National Government negotiated a number of treaties regulating their tariff relations with foreign countries. The first of these treaties usually goes by the title the Soong-MacMurray Agreement, between the United States and China signed on July 25, 1928. Similar agreements were signed with Norway on November 12, 1928; Netherlands, December 17, 1928; Sweden, December 20, 1928; Great Britain, December 21, 1928; France, December 22, 1928. It was in accordance with the general provisions of these treaties that a new tariff schedule was announced to take effect on February 1, 1929.

Article 1 of the Agreement concluded between China and Japan on May 6, 1930, reads:

> "The Chinese and the Japanese Governments agree that all matters relating to rates of duty on the import and export of articles, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in the territories of China and the territories of Japan shall be regulated exclusively by the laws of China and of Japan respectively."

Japan was the last country officially to agree to restore the tariff autonomy to China.

Article II of the same Agreement reads:

> "The Governments of China and of Japan shall 'reciprocally' grant to each other and to the nationals of the other country, in customs duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, applied to the import and export of articles, and in tonnage dues, as well as in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded or to be accorded to its own nationals or to the Government and nationals of any other foreign country."

The Agreement is supposed to be reciprocal and mutually beneficial to both countries. Now let us study the Agreement carefully and see whether the Agreement is reciprocal in reality or reciprocal only in words.

At present, we understand the Chinese commercial organizations have been sending petitions to the National Government demanding that the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement should be abrograted when it expires, largely based on the ground that as Japan is so bad, and so unfriendly to China, China sh uld have not any commercial relations with her. But as a matter of fact, besides these political and diplomatic reasons, there is another economic reason why the Agreement should be abrogated. That is the Agreement is not reciprocal in fact. It is only another unilateral treaty giving benefit to Japan and loss to China, concluded under the Nationalist Regime!

"Unfair Favorable Treatment"

By the Agreement China promised to grant "favorable treatment" to some Japanese articles imported to China, and Japan promised the same. A Schedule consisting of Two Parts giving the description of the Chinese and Japanese articles and the numbers in Chinese and Japanese Customs Import Tariff to which the favorable treatment would apply was attached to the Agreement. For clearness, we produce the Schedule together with the explanations as below:—

Schedule—Part I

No. of Item	Description of Articles	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929.
1	Cotton Goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58, 59.
2	Fishery and Sea Products	196, to 199, 202, 205, 206, 213, 216, 217, 218, 231.
3	Wheat Flour	280
4	Miscellaneous Goods	302, 567, 568, 603 to 605 (a), 612, 647, 652, (b), 666 (b), 677 612, 647, 652, (b), 666 (b), 677 (c), 685, 706, 709, (f), 709 (g), 710, 715.

"The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

652 (b)	Rubber shoes and boots, as also footgear made wholly or partly of Rubber.
666 (b)	Clocks and Movements assembled as Unit, Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.
677 (c)	Hats and Caps of Felt made with other materials than Beaver or Hair, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
706	Thermostatic Containers and Parts thereof, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
709 (f)	Electrical Machinery and Parts thereof.
710	Toys and Games.
715	Vehicles:—Velocipedes (e.g. Bicycles etc.) not otherwise enumerated, Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

"The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part 1 of this Schedule shall remin the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid tariff. it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered, by the numbers, not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and-a-half per cent ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformally upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were deterined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

"The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported cotton yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

Schedule—Part II

No. of Item	Description of Articles	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff.
1	Grass Cloth	299, 5. C-1, a-1 to a-4. C-2, a-1 to a-4.
2	Silk Piece Goods	303, 3, A, a, b.
3	Embroidered Tissues	308 (Hand-work only).

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in part II of this Schedule indicate the same artic'es as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

"The rate of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles."

A careful and comparative study of these two Parts in the Schedule will reveal to us that the Japanese articles imported to China which are entitled to the "favorable treatment" are covered up by no less than "62" numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff, while the Chinese articles imported to Japan which are entitled to the "favorable treatment" are covered up only by "3" numbers in the Japanese Customs Import Tariff!

Further, in view the fact that the numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff are too comprehersive, each number really consisting of many articles under one category. 62 numbers really cover more than hundreds of articles to which the Japanese could claim the favorable treatment. On the other hand, the numbers in the Japanese Customs Import Tariff are classfied in a scientific manner, and what is meant by one number in the Import Tariff really means only one kind of article. It is right to say that only "three" Chinese articles imported to Japan are slightly benefited by the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement, while more than hundreds of Japanese articles imported to China are greatly benefited by the same Agreement! Is this reciprocal?

The Tariff Rates Are Not Reciprocal

The rates of duty on Japanese articles imported to China are in accordance with the Chinese Customs Import Tariff, promulgated by the National Government on December 7, 1928 and enforced from February 1, 1929. As we all remember, by 1929. China had not yet completely regained her tariff autonomy, and the Chinese customs import tariff was still the lowest in the world. The following table will show us how the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929 is applied to the Japanese articles, as a result of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Agreement:—

Tariff Rates	Applied to Japanese articles enumerated in 62 Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929.
7.5%	To articles enumerated in 34 nos.
10. %	" " " " 18 "
12.5%	" " " " 7 "
17.5%	" " " " 3 "

That is to say the highest rate of duty that the Chinese Government could levy on the Japanese articles imported to China is 17.5%, but which could only be applied to very few artic'es. The rate of duty for most Japanese imported articles is 7.5%

Let us see what is the Japanese rate of import duty on Chinese articles. The rates of duty on Chinese silk

piece goods and embroidered tissues are 100%. Though by the Sino-Japanese Agreement, the rates of duty on these articles are reduced by 30% the rates of duty are still as high as 70% vs. the Chinese highest import tariff of 17.5% on Japanese imported articles to China! Is this reciprocal?

Such Reciprocity Is Not Wanted

Besides these two points, there are many other technical points we can raise to show that the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement concluded on May 6, 1930, is not a reciprocal agreement but is only another unilateral treaty, greatly beneficial to the Japanese, concluded under the Nationalist regime. Such an Agreement indoubtedly should be automatically abrogated when it is expires. The point we want to make is that when a new agreement is made or should China make any commercial treaties hereafter China should not seek for such reciprocity as is provided in the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement. We want equality and reciprocity, which should be true in words and in fact.

Nanking April, 22, 1933.

Death of Modern Chinese Educationalist

Dr. Kwang Fu-sheng, a scholar whose idea of "productive education" has been realized both in his own middle school and in the National Labor University, of which he was at first the inspiration and moving spirit, passed away on April 22 at a hospital in Nantao, after a lingering intestinal disease. His remains were removed to his school at Kiangwan, where there was a simple ceremony April 24, attended by many pupils and friends.

Dr. Kwang was deeply impressed by the general futility of the traditional Chinese education, and noted further that even in the new schools the scholastic tradition was carried on to such an extent that the graduates were in no way fitted for useful productive work. He felt that not only liberal book education was called for, but also practical education in useful arts, and looked towards schools which should be self-supporting, the students doing productive work in addition to their classroom studies. He founded his school at Kiangwan, the Li Da Middle School, with this idea in view, and setting a high standard of modern scholarship in other ways as well.

With the triumph of the Nationalists in 1927 Dr. Kwang was able, through the co-operation of Li Shi-tseng and other influential men who were much impressed by his work, to achieve the founding of the National Labor University, the students doing various kinds of work, both in fields and workshops at the University, in addition to their classroom study, and wearing blue overalls as their regular school attire. Politics came into the school, however, and influences wholly opposed to its basic idea, so that Dr. Kwang resigned from its directorate some two years after its founding. Many students who objected to the new tendencies were expelled, and bitter disputes went on until school activities were brought to a final end when some of the main buildings were destroyed by the Japanese in last year's fighting. Dr. Kwang's work is being continued in his school at Kiangwan, and in its branch at Nanziang, where the ideal of a self-supporting student body has been realized, the students engaging in poultry farming, bee-keeping, and gardening. The place was plundered by the Japanese soldiery last year, but has since been rehabilitated.

Bombing Incident in the French Concession

Another bombing incident occurred in the French Concession on the night of April 21 when the piece-goods store Teh Feng Hsiang was bombed by an unknown person suppose.. to belong to a certain 'bloody association" in Shanghai. The man appeared before the shop at 7.45 p.m. and. without announcement, threw a bomb into the shop, destroying several glass windows and seriously wounding a shop apprentice. The man escaped before the arrival f the police.

It was disclosed end of last week that a terrorist letter in which a threat was made to bomb the Japanese Consulate General had been received by the Japanese authorities.

Two bomb attacks were made on the printing works of the *Ta Kung Pao*, Chinese daily newspaper in Tientsin, on the night of April 21.

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In the United States Court for China

LUDMILLA MEHRINGER, Plaintiff,
vs.
STEPHEN R. MEHRINGER, Defendant.

Cause No. 3531
Civil No. 1594
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
April 7, 1933.
L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 6th day of April, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of April, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of April, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since three years, and that defendant's last known address was c/o Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of April, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEELY REVIEW, Shanghai, China, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 29th day of April, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 7th day of April, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY,
Judge.

Silkmen Ask for Help

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

CREST-FALLEN and down-hearted, our silkmen and cocoon merchants have put up a heroic fight against business depression for the last three years. Many have already gone down and out, and a few who are remaining in the game are on the verge of financial exhaustion. Though productions of cocoons and silk have been very much curtailed in recent years through the abandoning of silkworm-rearing on the part of many of the farmers and the wholesale suspension of silk filatures, yet the local godowns are still packed to the overflowing with unsold cocoons and silk. The market has been featured with a monotonous dullness, and the silk export has fallen to half of its former figure. The past was a picture of dismay, but the future gives no promise of immediate revival of the business.

In consideration of the importance of that industry which has provided a livelihood to millions of farmers and laborers, its downfall can not be looked upon with ease and equanimity. The government, it must be said, has already given some relief in the exemption of export duties on silk, but this assistance is almost negligible in comparison with the huge losses sustained by silk and cocoon producers. While fully sympathizing with the government in its financial difficulties at the present national crisis, we, nevertheless, have reason to believe that it has not done all what it can to assist the cocoon and silk producers in tiding over their distress.

Coccoon Men Want Assistance

With the approach of the cocoon season, our cocoon merchants and silkmen are once again agitating for government assistance to enable them to carry on their business. Recently, they have submitted to the Ministry of Finance two petitions asking for the abolition of taxes on cocoons and the granting of subsidies to exported silk respectively. As these petitions contain many salient facts, it is well worth our while to give them a careful consideration. In asking for the abolition of taxes on cocoons, the petition runs as follows:

"As a result of dumping of Japanese silk in foreign markets, the sale of China silk has been very much restricted, and the local godowns have been filled with unsold cocoons and silk. Because of these unfavorable conditions, cocoon merchants and silkmen have sustained heavy losses during the past few years, and many of them have to quit their business in face of financial difficulties. The cocoon season will be soon due, and under the present unfavorable conditions, the farmers will have the difficulty in selling their cocoons. The sale of cocoons can not be promoted, unless their price is reduced to such a point that will correspond to that of silk.

"But the present price of cocoons has been so low that the rural economy of Chinese villages has already been very much affected. After giving this matter our careful consideration, we have to petition you to abolish all forms of taxes, surtaxes, fees, and special assessments on cocoons, so as to reduce the cost of production of China silk. By this means, China silk can have a chance to compete with that of Japan, and the rural economy of Chinese villages can be saved from bankruptcy. With the assurance of government assistance, our merchants can open up more cocoon buying stations during the coming cocoon season, and the farmers will have an outlet to dispose of their cocoons."

In urging the government to grant subsidies to exported silk, our cocoon merchants and silkmen, in their petition, said:

Severe Drop in Prices

"With the drastic reduction in the price of Japan silk, Chinese silkmen have had the difficulty of marketing their products in European and American markets, and the price of Chinese silk has dropped down from ₹1,200.00 to about ₹400.00 per picul. As a consequence, the price of cocoons has also declined drastically. In 1930, the native fresh cocoons were sold at more than $70.00 per picul, but last year the price went down to $20.00. This heavy fall in the price of cocoons has resulted in a great loss to the farmers. According to our rough estimation, it will require eighteen piculs of mulberry leaves to feed enough silkworms to produce one picul of fresh cocoons. Even if the mulberry fields are self-owned and self-cultivated, the cost of producing one picul of mulberry leaves will be at least $1.00. Based on this figure, for every picul of cocoons, the cost of mulberry leaves alone will be $18.00. Added to this will be the cost of silkworm eggs ($3.00) and other necessary expenses for purchasing rice stalks and cokes and repairing the equipments. Aside from the cost of labor, the cost of producing one picul of fresh cocoons will be at least $30.00. In comparing with the price of cocoons of last year, the cocoon producers would suffer a loss to the extent of $10.00 per picul, not to mention the cost of labor involved.

"Because of this heavy loss, the cocoon producers have chopped down mulberry trees on their fields and cultivated rice instead. If this tendency continues, not only will China lose a big industry, but the rural economy of Chinese villages will go to bankruptcy. As a means of checking this tendency, we must boost up the price of cocoons so as to give the farmers a reasonable profit in their silkworm-cultivation. At the request of public bodies, your Ministry has already increased the taxes on artificial silk for the purpose of relieving the silk industry. In view of the present distressful conditions, we must ask you to set aside the increased portion of taxes on artificial silk and to advise the Ministry of Industries to have this money separately deposited for the sole purpose of subsidizing our cocoon and silk merchants."

The above two relief measures are, of course, not fundamental ones intending for the rehabilitation of China's silk industry, but that their adoption will go a long way to assist Chinese silkmen in coping with business depression can not be gainsaid. In regard to the taxes on cocoons, the subject has long been a cause of grievance among the silkmen. The present system of levying taxes on cocoons in the cocoon-producing districts of Central China lacks uniformity in assessment. The aggregate sum paid is neither the same in different provinces, nor in different districts of the same province. Besides taxes and surtaxes levied by provincial and local governments, the silkmen are requested to pay various forms of fees and to make special contributions, which all in all will also amount to a substantial sum. Under the present system, for every picul of dry cocoons, the silkmen will have to pay more than ten dollars for taxes and fees.

Lack of uniformity in the present system has introduced various abuses and fraudulent practices on the part of tax-collectors. Moreover, many forms of taxes imposed under the good name of general welfare have never answered their original purposes. Since raw silk is primarily manufactured for exportation, the imposition of any taxes on cocoons has invariably increased the cost of silk production and thereby handicapped the marketability of Chinese products in foreign markets. Therefore their abolition will not only lighten the burden of our silkmen, but will also encourage the exportation of China silk.

Government Should Give Help

The present object of abolishing taxes on cocoons, as stated in the petition of silkmen, is to boost up the price of cocoons; and in order to achieve that end, the government, if it adopts the silkmen's proposal, should see to it that the price of cocoons for the coming season should be fixed at such a figure that the farmers can receive a fair return of their meagre investment. Without this government regulation, the unscrupulous silkmen may take everything themselves and give nothing to the farmers, with the result that the farmers will suffer as badly as before. In a word, China's silk industry can not be saved unless the silk and cocoon producers are equally assisted by the government.

As to the granting of subsidies to raw silk destined for exportation, the idea is not a new one. In the Spring of 1932, because of the great accumulation of cocoons and silk of the previous season, the Kiangsu and Chekiang governments jointly worked out a relief program by which a subsidy of ₹100.00 would be given to each picul of silk of the previous season, and also to each picul of silk reeled from cocoons of the previous season at the time of its exportation. Based on this precedent, the silkmen are urging the use of the increased portion of the taxes on artificial silk to subsidize the exported silk.

The important duties on artificial silk, it may be recalled, have been increased since last August from G. U. 0.58 to G. U. 0.73 per catty for the purpose of keeping off the cheap artificial silk from China's markets so as to relieve the native silk industry. While the amount realized from this increased portion of taxes on artificial silk can not be ascertained, it sounds quite logical that the money raised from the taxes on artificial silk should be earmarked to subsidize the real silk.

The financial position of the government may not permit it to act according to the wish of the petitioners, but in view of the great importance of the silk industry, such help as is possible must be afforded.

Shanghai, April 24, 1933.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government; born in Shansi, 1885; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; served successively as battlion and regimental commanders in Shansi Army before 1926; Commander of 4th Brigade of the 4th Division of Shansi Army, June, 1926; Commander of 4th Division, Nov. 1926; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and was ordered to attack Chochow in Hopei; after capture of the city, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Army of the 3rd Group Army (under command of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan), June, 1927 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Tientsin; upon reorganization of the 5th Army, he was made Commander of the 12th Division, Sept. 1927 and later Commander of 43rd Division, holding concurrently the post of Garrison Commander of Tientsin; promoted Commander of 10th Army of the 3rd Group Army, Feb. 1930 and concurrently Field-Commander of the 2nd Route Army on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in May and Field-Commander of 256th Route Army of the 3rd Group Army in July of the same year; in Sept., same year; assumed the additional post as Director of the Field-Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Gen. Yen Hsi-shan during the Northern Coalition days against Nanking); when his Army was reorganised in March, 1931, he became Commander of 7th Army and later in July, Commander of 35th Army and concurrently Commander of 73rd Division; Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government, since August, 1931; address: Suiyuan Provincial Goverment, Suiyuan.

傅作義字宜生
Gen. Fu Tso-yi

傅作義字宜生，三十八歲，山西人，保定軍官學校畢業，民國十五年以前歷充陸軍營長團附團長等職，十五年六月升充第四師第四旅旅長，十一月升任本師師長，十六年北伐奉命襲取涿州，十七年六月升充國民革命軍第三集團軍第五軍團總指揮兼天津警備司令，九月改爲暫編第十二師師長，十一月改編爲第四十三師師長，仍兼天津警備司令，十九年二月升充第三方面軍第十軍軍長，五月兼任津浦路第二路總指揮，六月兼任第三方面軍第二五六路總指揮，七月兼充總司令部濟南行營主任，旋仍充第十軍軍長兼第二路總指揮，二十年三月改編爲陸軍第七軍軍長兼第十師師長，七月改編爲陸軍第三十五軍軍長兼第七十三師師長，八月奉國府任命爲綏遠省政府委員兼主席。

Chiang Kai-shek Proposes Steel Works Site

Chiaotso, a coal-producing area in Northern Honan, has been recommended by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, as the site for the proposed Government Iron and Steel Works. According to General Chiang's proposal, Chiaotso would meet every requirement as it may be easily reached both by land and water, and occupies a strategic position.

Who's Who in China

(Supplement to the Standard Edition)

There will be published shortly a supplement to the standard book, "Who's Who in China," which will contain some 200 biographical sketches of Chinese men and women who have come into prominence since the Fourth Edition (1931) was issued. It also will contain revisions of some of the sketches which appeared in the Fourth Edition.

For example, the Supplement will contain the pictures and sketches of several leaders who have come into prominence as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict, such as Generals Tsai Ting-kai, Chiang Kwang-nai and Oung Chao-wan of the 19th Route Army, Chang Chih-chung of the 5th Army; Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen and Li Tu of the Manchurian campaign; Sung Chih-yuan of Chahar, Han Fu-chu of Shantung, Yu Hsueh-chung of Hopei, Chu Ching-lan of the Volunteers, etc., etc., etc.

For those who possess a copy of the last, or Fourth Edition, a copy of the Supplement, is indispensable.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ABOUT JUNE 1.

No office, home, school or public library is complete without **Who's Who in China,** containing the pictures and biographical sketches of most of China's leaders in the fields of politics, business, education and the other professions. In addition to a record of their careers, it also contains their latest addresses, matters of vital importance to those who would keep up with events in China and the Far East.

The prices, including postage, for the Supplement as well as the standard edition are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Supplement	$ 2.50	G.$1.00
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	10.00	4.00
Both books	11.50	4.50

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The China Weekly Review

38, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Men and Events

L. C. Reynolds, Vice-Consul at Nanking, has been transferred to Foochow.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Philleo of Andersen, Meyer and Company, have departed for America on home leave.

Chen Shun-tung, a Chinese merchant, has opened a steamship line plying between Shanghai and Vladivostock.

Breckinridge Long, an eminent authority on international law, was appointed United States Ambassador to Italy April 20.

Edward Thomas Wales, American Vice-Consul stationed at Nanking, has been transferred to the State Department at Washington.

Don Gata, correspondent in Tokyo for *Der Hitler Presse* of Germany, was in Shanghai last week on a tour of China and Manchuria.

R. Calder Marshall has been re-elected chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce for the current year, and B. D. F. Beith vice-chairman.

M. J. Cox, manager of *Reuter's* Far East news service and Mrs. Elizabeth Vedensky were married at the British Consulate in Shanghai, April 20.

A. D. Bell and H. E. Arnhold were elected respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the new Shanghai Municipal Council at the first meeting held April 20.

Chinese newspapers recently called attention to the large numbers of Japanese-made fountain pens with false trademarks which are being imported into China.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Vice-Consul stationed at Yunnanfu, has been transferred to Nanking. Mr. Jenkins is a son of the American Consul-General at Hongkong.

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, President of the Wu-Han National University, is announced to depart far Nanking shortly to assume his new appointment as Minister of Education.

Miss A. Viola Smith, U. S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, made an 886-mile motor tour during Easter week on newly constructed roads between Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking.

The new Soviet Consul arrived in Hankow during the week. The Chinese newspapers state that he is making preparations to take over the Soviet Consulate in the ex-German Concession.

Owing to the shortage of Manchurian wheat, Australian, Canadian and Japanese flour are now being sold in Harbin, at prices lower than those being quoted for the locally-milled product.

Dr. C. C. Wang will represent China at the World Power Conference which is to be held in Sweden next July. Dr. Wang is the London representative of the Ministry of Railways.

One of two Japanese heavy bombers while on a practice long distance flight between Hamamatsu and Formosa, plunged into the sea about 4 kilometres off Ishigaki Island on the afternoon April 21.

Mrs. Pearl Buck has declined to reply to the heresy charges that were brought against her by the fundamentalist faction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. She is returning to China.

General Ma Chan-san of Nonni River fame was given an ovation and entertained at dinner by the Chinese community in Berlin, on his arrival there from Russia April 20 enroute to the Far East.

The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. is planning the distribution of about 50,000 suits of underwear to men at the front. The suits are being mostly made by Y.M.C.A. members in their homes.

Walter Bosshard, correspondent for the *Ullstein Press*, Berlin, has returned to China and is now in Peiping. Mr. Bosshard spent considerable time in Manchuria in 1931-1932 and also was in Shanghai at the time of the Japanese intervention.

Hubert S. Liang, of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A. of China, who went to the United States last October as member of the unofficial delegation headed by Dr. David Yu, secretary of the committee, returned to Shanghai during the week.

Automobiles containing cadets from the Japanese training ships visiting at Berkeley, California, April 14 were handed Communist literature printed in Japanese by groups of young men claiming to be students at the University there, according to statements made by traffic officers in said city.

Sixty Chinese officers, headed by General Ma Chan-shan, who crossed the western borders of Manchuria into Soviet Russia some months ago, arrived in Berlin from Moscow April 20, enroute to China by way of Suez.

A 26-year old British soldier named Glover of the 2nd Lancashire Regiment, on duty in Shanghai, went on a rampage in the Kiaochow Road camp April 25, attacked and wounded a sergeant, and later shot himself dead.

One of the results of the return of beer to the United States is that large consignments of beer are being shipped from Japan to the United States and considerable quantities are being shipped from the United States to Shanghai.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, retired, now residing in Washington, D.C., has been appointed a director of the Bristed-Manning Travel Service, Inc., of New York City. The Company promotes and conducts tourist expeditions throughout the world.

A recent message from Chungking stated that two Japanese warships arrived at Ichang on their way to Chungking. The Chungking Anti-Japanese Association has warned the Pilots' Union against accepting employment with the Japanese.

The South Manchuria Electric Company, which has increased its capital by 1,800,000 yen since January, is planning to amalgamate with the recently formed Manchuria Chemical Industries Company. The latter is capitalized at 15,000,000 yen.

As a competitor to Nanking's recently opened 75-kilowatt station, which often broadcasts to Japan, the Japan Radio Association has decided to establish a hundred kilowatt station near Kurume, in Kyushu province. The cost is estimated at one million yen.

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese minister to China, who had been in Tokyo to consult with the authorities regarding the recent situation in China, returned to Shanghai April 24. In an interview he stated that no definite date had yet been set for his proceeding to Nanking.

A 23-year-old employee of a crematorium in Gumma Prefecture, Japan, recently confessed to stealing the bodies of many people brought to the institution for cremation and then selling their brains for use as a medicine in accordance with the still-used methods of the ancient Chinese pharmacopeia.

The British Government has taken under advisement a recommendation by Sir Miles Lampson to appoint an Air Attache to China. This coincides with the arrival in China of Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, who is with the Avro Armstrong Siddeley group of aircraft manufacturers, largest in the British Empire.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and S. U. Zau, former Vice-Minister of Industry, gave a tea party at the Chinese Navy Club, 182 Avenue Dubail, April 20, in honor of Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industry who has recently assumed his new post as governor of the Central Bank of China.

A sum of M $120,000 was voted by the World Red Swastika Association Peiping, April 20, for the relief of the earthquake victims in California. American Minister Johnson informed the Association that the American Red Cross had sufficient funds at its disposal and did not need contributions from China.

The Ministry of Communications has decided to send a delegate to the forthcoming International Postal Conference. Restraint on Japan's violation of the Chinese postal administration in Manchuria will be asked for; the Postal Union will also be asked by China not to recognize the Manchukuo postal administration.

The death occured in Tokyo, April 22, at the age of 78 of Lt-General Gaishi Nagaoka, retired, at the Keio University Hospital. He took part in the Sino-Japanese War as a staff officer of the Oshima Mixed Brigade and was chief staff officer of the First Army Commissariat. He occupied the post of Vice Chief of staff of the Imperial Headquarters during the Russo-Japanese War.

Practically 300 American and Chinese business and professional men in Shanghai were guests of the Shanghai office of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the local American Chamber of Commerce at the American Club on Monday evening, April 24. Following a buffet dinner, a moving picture showing road construction in the United States was displayed, the picture having been taken during the recent International Road Conference held in Washington. The picture was accompanied by a musical program given by the U. S. Marine band. Prior to the showing of the picture brief addresses were delivered by C. H. French, president of the Chamber and Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache.

Dr. Yao Yung-li, commissioner of the Ministry of Finance and Chinese jurist who recently returned to China from America, in an interview stated that general opinion in America regarding the situation in China was merely passive; owing to unemployment and numerous other problems facing the American people their interest in foreign affairs could only be remote and of a passive nature.

L. Wedderburn, a master printer formerly in the employ of Kelly & Walsh's establishment in Ferry Road, was charged in the Shanghai British Police Court during the week with having on April 22 forced his way into the home of R. W. Davis, general manager of the principal British newspaper in Shanghai, the *North China Daily News*, and at the point of a loaded revolver compelled the latter to sign a certain document.

All Masonic lodges in Germany have to be dissolved and re-organized on a purely Christian basis, according to a recent decree by Herr Hitler. The lodges will be reorganised under the name of the "National Christian Order of Frederick the Great," while Jews will no longer be admitted. The incongruity of this is that Frederick was a pronounced agnostic, a fai hful disciple of Voltaire. The Japanese newspapers have also begun a campaign against the alleged machinations of the Masons and Jews in the Island Empire.

An editorial in the *Kansas City Star* (Feb. 19) on the proposed London Economic Conference stated that the impending world economic conference (provided its recommendations are adopted by the governments concerned) can help to raise American farm prices in two general ways, directly it can arrange to reduce tariffs and to remove other artificial trade barriers, like wheat quotas, that now hinder the sale of American agricultural products abroad so badly, and indirectly, the conference can help to raise prices by stimulating foreign purchasing power through various agreements designed to promote a general economic recovery.

China Develops Its Own Narcotic Supplies

Grave revelations as to the extent of the illicit drug trade in Europe, America and the Near East were made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau at Cairo in its report for 1932, recently issued. It was revealed that several years back a group working in Tientsin, China, had made such huge profits that it was able to remit the equivalent of U.S. $900,000 in the course of seven months to the head office in Paris. It was first the Japanese and then the Chinese chemists who were stimulated to enter this business when they heard of the profits made by the European traders. Indeed, owing to the cheapness of Chinese manufacture, unless Geneva takes action, the report says China will eventually be supplying not only the illict needs of the Far East, but also of Europe and America.

Chinese Authorities to Protest Against Japanese Wireless Stations

The Chinese Government has decided to lodge a protest with the Japanese Minister against the establishing of wireless stations by the Japanese marines in Shanghai. It is understood that several wireless stations are in use in the Japanese barracks off North Szechuen Road, for the purpose of direct communication between Shanghai, Japan, and Manchuria. At the Japanese barracks in Gordon Road another station has been established by the Japanese marines. It is also learned that a new wireless station is to be built at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Kiangwan Road in Hongkew, for the specific purpose of handling messages between Shanghai and Manchuria.

British Store in Mukden to Use Japanese Products

The *Osaka Mainichi* of April 16 relates that Mrs. White, proprietress of a fashionable British store in Mukden, has been visiting Osaka to buy local manufactures to sell in Mukden. She has hitherto specialized in British and American goods but has recently decided to deal also in Japanese products. "Expensive British and American goods are hardly marketable in Manchuria, especially because of the tariff handicaps, and, besides, no store in Manchuria is first class without Japanese goods nowadays," she is reported to have said.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Trotsky and the Rise of the U.S.S.R.

The History of the Russian Revolution: Volume I, The Overthrow of Tsarism; Volume II, The Attempted Counter Revolution; Volume III, The Triumph of the Soviets,—by Leon Trotsky; published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London. (Sold in Shanghai by Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.)

The announcement some time ago that Trotsky, the exiled ex-Bolshevik leader who played a role second only to that of Lenin in the Red revolution in Russia, was writing a history of those stirring days of 1917 raised an interesting and not unimportant question of the competency of an outstanding participant in world-shaking event to write a history of it, particularly when the history involved discussion and definite characterization of people—such as Stalin—with whom the author is now in bitter disagreement.

That Trotsky, of course, would write brilliantly and shed much light on the revolution, could not be reasonably disputed; the question was, would he write a *history* in the true sense of that word, or merely a defense of himself and a polemic against Stalin and Stalin's followers with the genuinely historical aspect very much subordinated? Trotsky has now answered that question with the last two volumes of his "history," the first volume appearing over a year ago, and he has answered it in the manner that any sound psychologist would have anticipated. No mere human, however honest and able, can obtain sufficient perspective on an event in which he himself has participated extensively to write a true history of it, nor is any mere human, however honest and able, capable of dealing fairly with persons to whom he feels a profound hatred. Further, Trotsky's honesty is frequently strained by his almost incredible egotism, and his ability is handicapped by a certain amount of blindness to facts that do not fit it with previously formulated theories.

The proof of the psychological principle involved, as well as Trotsky's limitations otherwise, are shown in the amazing contrast between the first volume and the subsequent two volumes of his "history." The first volume is really history, and probably the best history of the February revolution (which overthrow the Tsar) that will appear in a long time. Trotsky was not in Russia at this time—he arrived near the end of Volume I,— and so he is able to write with perspective; his later enemies, such as Stalin, are very little involved; and the facts through this period fit in with Trotsky's theories.

In Volume I is set down a profound and moving description of the Russian land under the Tsar, and also an illuminating discussion of those peculiar factors which caused the Russian revolution to come under the control of the proletariat as represented by the Communist Party instead of under the control of the bourgeoisie. It has long since become trite to remark that the rise of the communists to power in Russia was in defiance of Marx since the country was backward industrially. As a matter of fact, the industrial backwardness of Russia, combined with the existence of a feudal state and certain other factors, made a proletarian revolution there strictly in accordance with Marx.

Trotsky reveals that there was considerable industrial development on a gigantic scale in Russia; more, in fact, in proportion to the total industry than in pre-war England, Germany, or U. S. That is to say, Russian industry was of the imperialistic type; because of the country's lack of native industrialization through the evolutionary process of more advanced countries, huge trusts were able to spring up almost overnight. Almost half the factories in Russia employed more than 1,000 workers each, and the Putilov works near St. Petersburg (subsequently Petrograd and now Leningrad) had 40,000 employees. Further, backward as Russia was, there were about 25,000,000 persons directly involved in or grouped about industry and manufacture.

And the fact that many tens of thousands of the workers and their families were concentrated and exploited in one limited but very strategic area—St. Petersburg, which was the capital, and its suburbs—made conditions especially ripe for the development of proletarian unity and discipline that is essential for revolution. Also, it is quite likely that the facts of Russian industrial development which Trotsky reveals are considerably more significant than he himself realizes. The Russian proletariat, because of the backwardness of the country, rose rapidly to ripeness for revolution according to the Marxian formula. They were not physically weakened by a long period of exploitation, and the Tsarist government was too backward to inflict a counter-revolutionary education upon them. How different from workers farther west! Aside from the common weakness today caused by hunger, the English worker is educated to never-wavering loyalty to King George V; the American worker is taught from the cradle to believe any poor boy can become president; and the condition of the German worker is best revealed by the fact that Hitler has apparently completely triumphed without even one Red barricade being erected to bar his way to power. Physically and psychologically, a long period of hunger completely crushes revolutionary morale, and further, what chance has communist propaganda got in competition with the radio and the Hearst press? Maybe it can compete during the next war, but that remains to be seen.

But to get back to the Russia of 1917, we find on one hand a virile proletariat long under communist influence, a degenerated dynasty, a small and weak bourgeoisie, an enslaved peasantry, and a nation that was generally war weary. The flaming, appealing Bolshevik slogans of "land," "bread," and "peace" moved the country to its depths, and the February revolution turned gradually into the October (or November) revolution that resulted in the rise of the U.S.S.R. The period intervening from February to October was marked by an attempt of the Tsarist general, Kornilov, to seize power and the ever increasing weakness of the Kerensky regime.

All this long and thrilling story is told by Trotsky in Volumes II and III in a manner that at times is equal to the moving drama of Volume I, but in the main the obvious purpose is to prove that Trotsky played a greater role in the revolution than anyone else save Lenin, and that Stalin, even in those days, was counter-revolutionary by Trotskyist standards.

Trotsky's modesty, for example, is admirably shown in the statement that "Trotsky came to Lenin as to a teacher whose power and significance he understood later than many others, but perhaps more fully than they." And while admitting he had joined the Bolshevik party only in 1917, Trotsky does forget to mention in an otherwise very complete "history" that no farther back than 1913 he had called Lenin "that professional exploiter of every backwardness in the Russian labor movement," adding that "Leninism...is based on lies and falsifications!"

However, Trotsky does find space to record the profound historical fact, through a quotation from Sukhanov, that on a certain rainy evening Trotsky, after looking for a moment at an automobile, "chuckled and, splashing through the puddles, disappeared into the darkness!"

While Volumes II and III of Trotsky's "history" extend only to the establishment of the Bolshevik dictatorship, he makes the opportunity with much frequency to air his quarrel with Stalin with whom he had his historic break many years later. "Stalin always retreats;" Stalin's part in the 1917 days was insignificant, etc. In brief, Stalin is as much an "anti-Christ" to Trotsky as he is to Pope Pius. In theory, the Trotsky-Stalin break was caused by the fact that the former believes the U.S.S.R. cannot long survive if the long healded world revolution does not begin, while Stalin believes socialism can be established in one country alone, that is, Russia.

As a matter fact, Trotsky's theory may be right although there is no indication Stalin is less anxious for the world revolution than Trotsky. But the prime point revelaed in Trotsky's last two volumes is his "rule or ruin" attitude. Perhaps Trotsky came to Lenin "as to a teacher;" perhaps he came only because he intelligently realized that otherwise he would be "out in the cold" during one of the greatest events of history. Anyway, after Lenin died Trotsky must be first or nothing in the Soviet Union. Like a certain king of France felt in relation to the state, Trotsky was firmly convinced that he was "the revolution." And when his eloquence fell on deaf ears, Trotsky did not hesitate to violate party discipline and thus, by his own standards, turn counter-revolutionary.

This analysis is not set down in condemnation. It is simply objective psychological summary of the Trotsky

type of personality that may be found not only in Trotsky but in his followers in various parts of the world. During the stress of revolution, such a personality, even as Trotsky was, may be exceedingly valuable to the cause, but in less hectic days the Trotskyite is not only not reliable but may be actually dangerous. For a Trotskyite identifies his slightest stomach-ache or other urge with the "permanent revolution" and not with his ego; hence he may, with profound revolutionary fervor, double-cross a comrade and completely ignore his own code in striving to be "No. 1" either in a soviet or elsewhere. And if opposed, his only reply is to call his adversary a "counter-revolutionary" and to seek to prove that he had always been a "counter-revolutionary." Thus, and thus only, are several chapters of Trotsky's "history" explained.

As a matter of fact, a careful retrospect view shows that communist revolution was only possible in the world west of Russia during a year or two after the conclusion of the world war. If tactical mistakes were made then, they must be charged to Lenin and Trotsky and not to Stalin. In China, to be sure, any mistakes from 1925 to 1927 were made by Stalin and not by Trotsky, and while it is easy to criticize the communist course during this period, there is absolutely no proof that the result in the end could have been any different from what it was, ...viz., a successful alliance of the imperialists and native bourgeoisie against the communists. On the other hand, there was a possibility that China might become as free from imperialism as Turkey with Soviet aid, and thus weaken the world front of capitalism. That this possibility did not materialize is no more to the discredit of Stalin than the failure of the Bela Kun regime in Hungary is discreditable to Lenin and Trotsky.

But Trotsky's utilization of the situation in China in a bitter campaign against the Stalinist leadership of the Communist Party was the beginning of his maudlin revolt against the code and the discipline he had vowed in 1917 to obey. Consequently, it may be set down that whether or not the Soviet Union can long survive in absence of a world revolution, there had ceased in 1927—when Trotsky forced himself into exile—to be any immediate possibility of successful Red revolt elsewhere on the planet. Thus, any good communist must have done as Stalin did,—make the most of the situation by seeking to found a sound socialist base in Russia. But Trotsky, in desperate effort to be "No. 1.," forced himself into exile, and thus today is writing articles for *"The Saturday Evening Post"* at fancy prices to prove the Soviet Union must soon fall while Stalin is struggling to hold aloft the torch of Marx and Lenin in a blustery, rocking world.

This reviewer wishes to emphasize, however, that all this criticism is not intended to discourage anyone from reading Trotsky's three volumes of "history." As a matter of fact, they are the most interesting and important books that have been published in many a day. Upholders of capitalism will find all their hopes confirmed therein, for with Stalin in the saddle in Moscow the world revolution (according to Trotsky) is doomed not to materialize. Other who are not so interested in upholding capitalism will find in Volume I a rare masterpiece of history, and in Volumes II and III rare revealations of a maker of history.

W. B.

Bulletins on Sino-Japanese Dispute

To acquaint the world with the actual facts of Japanese aggressions in Manchuria and in other parts of China, the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry is publishing a series of information bulletins on the case based largely on official records and statements. The first of the series is entitled "The Sino-Japanese Dispute from Sept. 18, 1931 to Feb. 22, 1933" which consists of statements on the Manchurian situation submitted by the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations Council. The second under the heading of "Japanese Military Aggression in Shanghai as Seen by Neutral Observers" is a reproduction of the four full reports filed by the League's Committee of Enquiry at Shanghai, composed of the members of the Foreign Consular Body here during the Shanghai War in the Spring of 1932.

The *Chinese Social and Political Science Review* (April) discusses Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Relations, Grain Marketing in Hopei, and brings to a conclusion a discussion of Tsarist Russian-Mongolian relations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1292

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the following regulations governing the towage of junks in the Yangtze River will be enforced forthwith:

Regulations for towage of junks, cargo-boats, and lighters on the Yangtze between open ports or between open ports and ports of call.

1. Steam or motor vessels plying under the Yangtze River Regulations and covered by an Annual Guarantee may, on application to the Customs and if found fit for the purpose, be granted permission to tow junks, cargo-boats, and lighters between specified open ports and between open ports and ports of call. Permission, however, will not be given for the towing of junks above Ichang, neither will permission be given for the towing of junks, cargo-boats, or lighters solely between ports of call.

2. In addition to the usual ship's papers, required for its class, and in addition to the necessary papers of each vessel towed, every steam or motor vessel towing junks, cargo-boats, or lighters must carry a Special Permit to Tow, which shall be valid for the one voyage only and on which shall be specified all necessary details regarding the towing vessel, the number and nature of the boats towed, and the names of the open ports and/or ports of call at which the towing vessel and its tows may discharge and load cargo. This Permit to Tow must be presented for vise at each of the open ports or ports of call mentioned on it and must be surrendered to the Customs at the open port of destination. The owners of vessels found towing junks, cargo-boats, or lighters between open ports or between open ports and ports of call without a Special Permit to Tow will be liable to a fine not exceeding Standard $750, while dutiable goods thus towed will be confiscated.

3. The manifest of each such towing vessel shall give separately and in full detail the cargo carried by each vessel towed. The Regulations governing the Presentation of Manifests and Other Ships' Papers shall apply also in the case of all goods conveyed in vessels towed under these Regulations.

4. All goods conveyed in junks, cargo-boats, and lighters towed between open ports or between open ports and ports of call must be declared to the Customs and shall be subject to the same duty treatment as goods conveyed by steamer.

5. The master, owner, and/or agent of a vessel engaged in towing under these Regulations will singly or jointly be held responsible that the towing vessel not only reports, but waits with all the vessels constituting its tow, at each of the open ports and/or ports of call mentioned in the Special Permit to Tow. In case a towed vessel with its cargo is destined for an open port or port of call other than the final open port of destination of the towing vessel, the Customs or other authorities at such intermediate port shall endorse the Special Permit accordingly.

6. The number of vessels to be towed—whether junks, cargo-boats, or lighters—by any steam or motor vessel shall in each case and on each occasion be decided by the Customs authorities. Such number shall be determined by the engine power of the towing vessel, by the existence of proper structural arrangements for towage purposes both on the towing vessel and on the vessels towed, and by considerations of safety to navigation and to life and property. The owner or master of a towing vessel causing obstruction in the fairway or endangering life and property by infringing this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Standard $750 and, in case of an accident, to prosecution by law.

7. No towing vessel shall be at liberty to take on additional tows at any time during a voyage without the express sanction of the Customs authorities at an open port. Any infraction of this rule will render the owner or master of the towing vessel liable to a fine not exceeding Standard $750, while dutiable goods unauthorisedly towed will be confiscated.

8. All towing vessels and their tows shall exhibit the lights required by the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea.

9. Applications for permission to tow junks, cargo-boats, or lighters laden with salt will not be entertained by the Customs unless such vessels hold the necessary covering documents from the Salt Revenue authorities.

10. Any towing vessel when hailed by a Customs preventive launch or steamer must heave to and await examination of its papers and vessels towed.

11. On any towed cargo vessel—junk, cargo-boat, or lighter—the number of persons carried shall be strictly limited to the number of crew necessary for the safe handling of the vessel in question. The carrying of passengers on towed cargo vessels is strictly forbidden.

12. All vessels towing or being towed, during the low water period on the Siang River, to the open port of Changsha must comply with the special regulations governing traffic in that region.

13. Steam or motor vessels towing junks, cargo-boats, or lighters from an open port to an inland place are subject to the Regulations governing Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

14. These Regulations are provisional and subject to revision.

H. O. TONG,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. BRAUD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1933.

"Trotsky" Communists on Trial at Nanking

The trial of Chen Tu-hsiu, leader of the "Trotsky faction" of the Chinese Communist Party, and nine other alleged Communists, was resumed at the Nanking District Court April 20 when lengthy addresses were made by the counsel for the defense and some of the accused themselves.

Following demand for conviction by the Procurator, Chen Tu-hsiu, the principal accused, asked the Judges whether the Court was a tribunal of the nation or merely a partisan tribunal of the Kuomintang. He submitted that opposition to the Kuomintang or the National Government could not be construed as "endangering the State."—the offence with which he was charged. Chen claimed that the nation had now reached a most critical phase of its history and that it would be criminal for the people to remain in the present state of inaction. Chen also contended that even his opposition to the Kuomintang and the National Government was only confined to words and thought and that he had not yet so far taken any active steps to overthrow the existing regime.

Mohammedan Revolt in Sinkiang Spreads

The entire province of Sinkiang is overrun by Mohammedan insurgents, with the exception of the northern areas where the Chinese troops are in danger of being surrounded, according to Shih Ching-yang, chairman of the Mongolian Tibetan Affairs Committee, in an interview at Nankiang April 23.

General Ching Shu-jen, governor of the province, in a recent message emphasized the seriousness of the situation.

Mr. Shih attributed the Mohammedan uprising mainly to the "shockingly bad discipline of the 3,000 White Russian troops in the Sinkiang provincial army, whose misdeeds had caused a widespread feeling of animosity on the part of the local population;" and, secondly the imprisonment of eight Mohammedan chieftains by the provincial authorities.

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan stated that the Nanking Government had telegraphed its orders to General Chin Shu-jen, instructing him not to rely entirely upon military force for a settlement of the trouble, but in addition to try to persuade the Mohammedans not to be influenced by seditious propaganda; also to weed out corruption in the government.

An urgent telegram from Dr. W. W. Yen in Moscow, to Nanking last week reported that the whole province of Sinkiang is in a state of commotion and fighting is in progress only ten miles from the provincial capital of Tihua. Dr. Yen declares that the majority of the important cities in Sinkiang are now in the hands of the rebels.

Later:—The Mohammedan insurgents have captured Tihua.

Renewed Tibetan Attack on Chinhai

The Tibetan troops under the command of the Dalai Lama have renewed their warlike preparations in an attempt to make another attack on Chinhai. Advices from that city state that it is the intention of the Dalai Lama to make the new advance against Chinhai from two different routes. When the conquest of Chinhai has been completed the army is to turn against Sikang, in Szechuen. After these two vast provinces have been captured, a Tibetan Empire is to be established.

What Will Be Japan's "Alternative" as Regards India?

The National Federation of the Cotton Spinners Association last week unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the Japanese cotton industry will have to resort to "the only alternative left" unless the Government of India reconsiders its attitude toward the abrogation of the Commercial Treaty of 1904. The nature of the "only alternative" was not stated.

Abolition of Indo-Japan Treaty Denounced By Japanese "Economic League"

The newly organised Japanese "Economic League on Indian Affairs" at a meeting in Osaka, April 25, denounced the abolition of the Indo-Japanese Treaty, saying that the denunciation disregards the traditional friendly relations of Great Britain and Japan which have existed for many years.

China Aviation League to Purchase Airplanes

The China Aviation League has decided to purchase eighteen planes, this being the first batch to be purchased by the Shanghai public. The eighteen planes will be organized into two squadrons and will be placed under the direct command of the Government Aviation Bureau. It was the original intention of the League to purchase anti-aircraft guns, but later they decided to purchase airplanes instead.

A drive has been launched among Chinese residents of the French Concession for purchase of an airplane to be called the "French Concession Citizens" airplane, which is to be turned over to the National Government for use in fighting the Japanese in the North.

The Peiping Air Defence Committee was formally organized April 21 at a meeting of representatives of official organs and public bodies convened by the Air defence Headquarters. Among those present were General Wang Shu-chang, Air Defence Commissioner for Peiping and Garrison Commander for the Peiping-Tientsin Area, and General Pao Yu-lin, Municipal Commissioner of Public Safety.

Shanghai-Canton Air Service

Preparations are under way for the early inauguration of an air service between Shanghai and Canton. The first test flight from Hankow to Canton will be made about May. 1. A landing will be made at Changsha on the way south.

Shanghai-Berlin Air Service Postponed

According to information from the Eurasia Aviation Company, it is impossible to inaugurate the proposed direct Shanghai-Berlin air service in the near future in view of the unsettled conditions in Sinkiang. It is said that airplanes on the North-western Route are unable to go beyond Suchow in Kansu, as fighting is now in progress in the vicinity of Tihua in Sinkiang.

Aviation Lottery Bonds to Be Issued

The issue of aviation lottery bonds forms the principal feature of a plan drawn up by the planning committee of the People's National Air Force Association, which was recently inaugurated in Peiping.

It is proposed to collect an aviation surtax to be levied on admission tickets of local parks, theater and restaurant bills. The proceeds of the surtax, to be enforced from April 25 for four months, are to be devoted to the aviation fund of the association.

Aviation Academy Transferred Back to Hangchow

The Aviation Academy, which was removed to Loyang two months ago, April 22, has been transferred back to Hangchow. More than twenty airplanes arrived at Hangchow from Loyang April 22, and others followed later. The reason given for the removal (according to the *China Times*) is that the wind at Loyang is too strong to permit practice flying by aviation students.

Absconding American Oil Promoter Located in Shanghai

C. C. Julian, for the last decade one of the largest U. S. operators in oil wells and oil stocks, was located a short while ago in Shanghai after having left the United States while out on bail the day before he was to be tried in the Federal Court at Oklahoma City on charges of using the mails to defraud. Recent dispatches from the United States related that an effort was being made to have Mr. Julian extradited, but the proceedings are complicated by the fact that he is a Canadian citizen. The local French and English newspapers feature an interview in which Julian fears he "would not get justice" in the United States.

Cable Offices to Be Taken Over May 1

The traffic offices of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Pacific Commercial Cable firms at 4 Avenue Edward VII and its branch office at 27 Peking Road in Shanghai will be taken over and reorganized by officials of the Chinese Government Radio Administration of the Ministry of Communcations on May 1, according to an official announcement made recently through the Chinese Government Telegraph Administration.

British Engineers Arrive Back in England

The British engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company, Alan Monkhouse, John Cushny, Charles Nordwall and A. W. Gregory, who were not sentenced to prison in the Moscow trial, returned to England April 23.

A petition for clemency, on behalf of the imprisoned British engineers, William Thornton and William MacDonald, was filed by their Russian counsel, with the Soviet Central Executive Committee in Moscow April 21.

There is a growing feeling outside of England that the whole story of this incident, which put Metro-Vickers in a rather unenviable light, has not yet been told. Metro-Vickers has as shareholders a very large proportion of England's peerage.

The Paris newspaper *Ere Nouvelle* strongly attacks the British contention that the trial was a product of malice on the part of the Soviet Government and considers the latter has been perfectly reasonable throughout.

In the meantime, the Soviets and Britain are at economic loggerheads. The British government has withdrawn the immunity previously given to member of the Soviet trade delegation.

Alan Monkhouse, the Vickers manager, on arrival in London refused to speak on the trial, but said: "We merely conducted ourselves as Britons and did our duty."

Moscow Answers British Embargo with Retaliatory Measures

The Soviet Government has answered the British Government's Russian Goods Import Prohibition by invoking measures prohibiting the placing of any order in Great Britain; chartering any vessels under the British flag; British goods in transit via Soviet territory to be penalized, and in addition Soviet transportation and re-export organizations are ordered to reduce to the utmost their utilization of British ports and bases.

Real Estate Review of the Eastern District by the Realty Investment Company, Fed. Inc.

Though there have not been many transactions reported during the past month, yet there seem to be some genuine enquiries for industrial sites, which have not been fulfilled. The nearer portion of the Eastern District which is known as "Eastern A" seems to be very populous and the greater majority of the big blocks of shops and hongs show no vacancies, several new small groups of dwellings are being constructed on the new side roads that are now partially completed off the main East and West roads. Along East Seward Road the only vacant land noticeable is on both sides of the Chaoufoong Road corner. The new offices of the Shanghai Gas Company on Yangtszepoo Road designed and constructed by Spence Robinson and Partners are nearing completion and the scaffolding is down from the front of the buildings.

Recent Offerings: Very few have come on the market during the past month. Wayside Road area Mow 0.7.3.0, Price: $13,000 Fangtan Land. Chaoufoong and Tongshan Road corner 4½ mow, price $200,000 with shops and hongs on it. Wayside and Liaoyang Roads, area: Mow 1.8.0.0 Price $123,000 with shops and hongs on it.

Notes from the University of Nanking

Dr. S. M. Gunn, Vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was in Nanking last week and visited several institutions in which the Foundation has an interest.

At the request of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, Dr. H. H. Love, Agricultural Adviser to the Ministry of Industries, who has his headquarters at the University of Nanking, and Dean K. S. Sie, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, are making a study of agricultural conditions and resources of Kiangsi Province.

M. René Charron of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, visited the University last week and inspected the records of the services of the Land Utilization Study and the Crop Reporting Project of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The final game in the Nanking basketball league was played April 19, the University of Nanking defeating Central University in a close exciting game with a score of 43 to 41, thus breaking a tie for second place in the Nanking League.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1294

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions Rule I, § 4, of the Import Tariff Provisional Rules has been amended to read as follows:

"Invoices and contracts will be regarded as evidence of the value, but not necessarily as conclusive evidence, and in this respect their interpretation will rest with the Customs. Besides demanding the production of invoices and of contracts, the Customs authorities shall be free to employ all available means to determine the correct Duty-paying value of goods. Such means shall include the inspection of other documents which may concern the valuation of the cargo; the calling for detailed sale-bills, certified by both parties; the inspection of firms' books; the examination of the goods; and the making of such inquiries and the obtaining of such private assistance as may be necessary. In the case of Duty-paid goods already imported, the Customs retain the right to examine firms' books."

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1933.

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Manchukuo Commences Registration of Chinese

A recent departmental ordinance issued at Changchun, effective immediately, by the Manchukuo Foreign Office, requires Manchurians resident in Japan or Soviet Russia to register with certain diplomatic and consular establishments or others to be established later. Provisions are also made for the registration of those Chinese, born in Manchuria, with permanent place of domicile or subsistence in Manchuria, and whom the Manchukuo diplomatic or consular officials deem fit to become Manchoukuo nationals.

Japanese Private Corporation to Encourage Immigration

At a meeting held in the Ministry of Overseas Affairs in Tokyo April 24 attended by Minister Nagai, Vice Ministers Tsutsumi and Kawada, Councillor Kimura and other leading officials of the Ministry, a proposition of creating a big scaled private corporation to encourage Japanese immigration and advance exploitation of natural resources was discussed at length.

A total of 64,617 coolies made their way into Manchuria from Shantung and Korea and other ports along the coast through the port of Dairen during the month of March, according to figures released by the Marine office of the Kwantung Government April 22. Among them were 5,724 women.

Japan's "Special Position" in Manchuria

Viscount Ishii, Japanese delegate to the forthcoming economic talks in Washington, in an interview at Tokyo, April 22, stated, "It is my firm conviction that though the Ishii-Lansing agreement lapsed with the Washington Conference, its guiding principle, namely, America's recognition of Japan's leading position in the Far East, is still appreciated by a large body of public opinion in America." He emphasized that cooperation between Japan, Manchukuo and China is essential for the maintenance of peace, not only in the Far East, but in the world.

Surrendered Troops for Railway and Road Work in Manchuria

It is reported that a tacit agreement has been reached between the Manchukuo and South Manchuria Railway authorities for the employment of surrendered "rebels," in other words anti-Manchukuo Volunteers, for railway and road works.

It is further reported that a sum amounting to $60,000,000 will be spent in railway construction in Manchuria in this year alone.

Japanese Troop Movements in North Manchuria

The situation in Harbin has again became tense, as the result of the concentration of Soviet troops on the Manchuli frontier. The Japanese garrison at Harbin is reported to have been considerably increased and to be making warlike preparations in the vicinity of Harbin. It is said that the Japanese military authorities have decided to take drastic action against Soviet Russia if necessary.

Missionaries Driven from Farm Near Antung

"Bandits" beginning of the week drove all the members of the Danish Lutheran Mission from their experimental agricultural farm outside Antung, where for many years they instructed Chinese farmers in the use of better crop methods.

Dr. Nielsen Located

Dr. Niels Nielsen, the abducted Danish-American missionary, has been located 13 miles from Hsiuyen, 110 miles north of Mukden. The captors are demanding a ransom of $300,000 for his release.

British to Close Consulates In Manchuria

The Chinese press states that the British Government has decided to close all British Consulates in Manchuria. According to the report, after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, British and American residents in that territory have gradually evacuated. The latest report states that there are only 360 foreign nationals left in Manchuria. Of these 210 are British (formerly 1,300) and 150 Americans (formerly 870). The British consular officials at Mukden later denied this report but admitted that most of the leading British firms are liquidating their interests and withdrawing from the field.

Manchukuo Demands Return of C. E. R. Locomotives and Cars

The Soviet Government April 20 replied to the Manchukuo Government's demand for the return of the rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway transferrd to Soviet territory. The reply emphasized that the stock not only belonged to the Soviet but that the Railway was indebted to the Soviet from the use of rolling stock in the past years, and requested that all questions on this matter be settled in accordance with treaties. Manchukuo announced that it considered the Soviet reply "insulting," and has made a peremptory demand for the return of the locomotives and railway cars by May 10.

In an editorial April 21, Paris *Le Temps* said that the Russo-Japanese crisis over the Chinese Eastern Railway is not likely to develop, as "penniless Moscow will probably save her face by ceding her interest in the Railway for Yen 100 000 000 or whatever Japan offers."

In addition to the ordinary customs inspection by Manchukuo officials at Suifenho, all export cargo, in future, will be examined by the Frontier Police. In order to ensure that no merchandise or cars may pass out of the country without undergoing these formalities, a special control point has been established to the east of Suifenho, staffed by picked officials from both the Manchukuo Customs and Frontier Police services. At this point, all merchandise and cars will be again checked to see that they tally with the permits issued by the Frontier Police at Suifenho.

Messages from Habarovsk report that Japanese frontier troops frequently interfere with the passage of Soviet rolling stock from Pogranitchnaya, eastern terminal of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to the Ussuri Railway. On April 14 Japanese gendarmes uncoupled from the train four empty freight cars and also attempted to detain two locomotives belonging to the Ussuri Railway, on the pretext that they were "out of order." The next day a locomotive belonging to the Ussuri Railway were fired on by Japanese soldiers when leaving Pogranitchnaya.

The Soviets have acquiesced in the demand made by the Manchukuo authorities for the withdrawal of customs guards from Manchuli, at the western terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Pogranitchnaya, at the eastern terminus of the railway.

Although the Japanese government regards the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute as a local matter between the Soviet and Manchukuo governments, and expects the matter to be settled locally, nevertheless a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office stated recently that the War Office had instructed the Kwantung Army to see that Manchukuo handles the matter 'fairly and honestly.'

Manchukuo Police Raid C.E.R. Club

The Chinese Eastern Railway Club, a Russian society at Fuluardi on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was raided by the Manchukuo police April 20 and was ordered to close immediately after the raid, according to reports which reaching Harbin recently.

"Reciprocity" in Manchukuo Is Explained Privy Councillor

Discussing the special tariff and other privileges which Manchukuo is reported to be contemplating granting to Japan, Tokuzo Komai, privy councillor of Manchukuo, declared recently that Manchukuo's promise of the open door and equal opportunity presupposed reciprocity and was consequently applicable only to countries recognizing Manchukuo. Mr. Komai added, however, that individuals and firms friendly to Manchukuo might be accorded privileges by courtesy even though they represented countries which had not recognized the new state.

Tunhua-Tumenchiang Railway Opened

The railway line between Tunghua, the present terminus of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, and Tumenchiang, on the Korean Border, which had been under construction as part of the Kirin-Kainei line, was opened on April 20.

S. M. R. Debenture Issue

A Bankers' syndicate in Tokyo has decided to underwrite new debentures of the S. M. R. for Yen 30,000,000; interest at the rate of five percent; issue price 97½.

Cantonese Continue Defiant Attitude Toward Nanking

If necessary, Canton will expand its present organization in spite of the Nanking Government a recent message from the South stated. That was the substance of a decision reached at a meeting held among the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Canton held last week. The meeting was called following the receipt of a telegram from Nanking saying that Yang Yung-tai, Chief of Staff to General Chiang Kai-shek, was proceeding to Canton to exchange views with General Chen Chi-tang in connection with the recent decision of the Nanking Government to convene an extraordinary National Congress of the Kuomintang in July.

In the course of a press interview April 23 Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, strongly deprecated the continued opposition by the South-western leaders to the proposed convocation of an emergency National Congress of Party Delegates. He characterized the opposition as entirely unjustified.

General Ho Chien Denies Cantonese Troops Will Come North

At a memorial service at Changsha April 24, General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, denied that the expeditionary army of the Southwest would pass through Hunan on its way to the North. General Ho declared that he has never been approached by the Southwest on the subject.

Hu Han-min, veteran Party leader, at present in Canton, has replied to a recent telegram from 22 provincial, municipal and special Party headquarters urging him to proceed to Nanking, declining to make the suggested trip, and setting out his reasons at great length.

The War on Alleged "Reds" in Japan

As a result of simultaneous raids conducted at various places in Okayama Prefecture, one hundred alleged Communists were arrested by the Japanese police, at dawn April 15, including two students of the Sixth High School, and ten women. Shuzen Suemaru, priest of the Saishoji Temple, and his wife Miyono, were among those arrested.

As a result of the arrest of Iwazaki Akira, well-known Tokyo scenario writer, a Communist underground movement carried on by movie student clubs in various Tokyo univehsities, was also unearthed.

Addressing the Conference of the gendarmerie commandants, in session in Tokyo, Dr. Koyama, Minister of Justice, said that "thought" offences are steadily on the increase. As any relaxation of control might precipitate a very deplorable situation, those who are charged with police duties are called upon to exercise even greater care and vigilance. The Minister further referred to attempts of Communists to demoralise the troops.

Marshal Chang Is Termed "National Humiliation General" by Southern Press

Although Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has quit the political stage and left the country, the Canton Press, commenting on developments in the north China situation, is still directing a violent attack against him, criticising the Government for failure to punish him for the loss of Manchuria and Jehol. The papers have given the "Young Marshal" the new title of "National Humiliation General."

The Indian Government (according to *Havas*) declined a request of Marshal Chang to have an interview with Gandhi, when the steamer arrived at Bombay.

Chiang Hsueh-liang's House to Be Converted Into Museum

The Fengtien Government has issued a decree converting the sequestered Chang Hsueh-liang country estate near the North Mausoleum, Mukden, into a public garden. The grounds already covered with trees will be further beautified with many flower plots and clumps of shrubbery.

The barbed wire fence enclosing the villa will be removed, and the structure itself converted into a combined museum and rest-house.

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT

The *Review* still has on hand a few copies of the following books dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs:

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Mail with statement to

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When you are run down it is because your blood-stream has become depleted. The blood is the source of all health and energy. When the blood is scanty and poor every part of the system suffers, the nerves are weakened, the muscles have no strength, the brain is easily tried, the digestive organs are derranged.

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Shanghai Chinese Chamber Wants Duties on Wheat and Rice

The imposition of import duties on foreign rice and wheat was urged by the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in identic petitions submitted to the Ministries of Finance and Industry end of last week. It was stated that despite the fact that the supply of native rice and wheat is sufficient to meet the demand, traders have continued to import foreign supplies because they are obtainable at a much lower price. The petition points out, as an illustration, that the native flour mills have placed orders with Canada and Argentina for wheat, which is abundant in China.

The petition says that unless import duties are imposed upon foreign rice and wheat, the farmers will be faced with ruin as they are in no position to engage in cut-throat competition with foreign produce, which is being "dumped" into China at ruinous prices.

Embargo on Japanese Products Asked

An embargo on Japanese products has been proposed by the Nanking National Salvation Association. According to a resolution adopted at a meeting at Nanking April 21 the Association will petition the Central Authorities through the City Party Headquarters for the enforcement of such an embargo upon expiration of the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement next month.

With a view to assisting the Shantung cotton industry to meet the competition of Japanese yarn dumped into China, the Shantung Provincial Department of Industry has recently instructed all district governments to assist the cotton mills in the organization of a cooperative association. By eliminating competition among themselves, Chinese spinners hope to be enabled to compete successfully against Japanese dumping.

Inspectors of the National Salvation Association in Canton have been instructed to be very careful in seizing "low-grade" goods and are now required to fill in forms showing the quality and quantity of all impounded merchandise. "Low-grade" goods are being seized daily in Canton by inspectors of the Association, a recent telegram from the southern port stated.

The Big Poker Game

(Kansas City Star, Feb. 2)

When the British chancellor of the exchequer announced that Britain does not consider the approaching debt discussions as "a great swapping deal," he really implied that he was building up the British end of the swap.

In almost the same breath he told the correspondents that his country placed a high value on its return to the gold standard and placed debt settlements among the conditions that must precede such a return. The chancellor, who corresponds to the secretary of the treasury in this country, agued that a revision of the debt was of as much interest to the creditor as to the debtor, but he forgot to mention that Great Britain stands to gain much from the stabilizing effect of her own return to gold.

In short, the whole tendency of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks was to minimize what the United States has to offer and to magnify what Great Britain might exchange for it. The chancellor must be far more naive than his political experience would suggest if he thinks he is fooling anyone by these usual preliminaries.

In spite of all such public protestations, the British are a practical people and they understand perfectly that they cannot get concessions on the debt without offering equivalent concessions in return. The beginnings of a bargain always involve the assumption of a stiff attitude.

Chancellor Chamberlain evidently was laying the groundwork for the big trade. Poker is not a national British game. But the British are adept in applying its principles in international affairs.

However, when the players are seated around the table, our representatives will have a fairly good idea of what the British hold, and if we do not call Mr. Chamberlain's bluff it will be our own fault.

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, April 26, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $416.67
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $408.16
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.134
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $15.738

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Irregular Business Done 3,500,000 Shares

April 26, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 24	Tues. Apr. 25
9½	1⅝	—	Adams Express	6½	9¼
94⅛	42½	•6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	94⅛	91
15⅜	4	—	Allis Chalmers	11	11
75¾	29⅝	4.00	American Can	75	74¼
15	2	—	American & Foreign Power	9	8½
38½	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	16⅞	16
10	1½	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	6¼	6⅛
9¼	1½	—	American Metal Co.	8¾	9¼
30	5⅛	—	American Smelting	28½	28
137⅜	70¼	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	96	95
89¾	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	75	73⅛
34½	11	1.00	American Waterworks	17⅝	17
19⅜	3	—	Anaconda Copper	12¼	11½
11⅜	4¼	—	Atlas Corporation	10¼	9⅝
151¾	28¾	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	47⅛	49½
21⅜	3¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅜	11¾
29⅝	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	23¾	22⅝
43½	18	1.60	Borden Company	29	28⅝
14¼	18	—	Borg Warner	11	10¾
20⅝	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11½	11¼
65¾	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	54⅜	51¼
47⅞	19	2.00	Chase National Bank	24¾	23⅝
20¾	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	20½	19⅞
21¾	5	—	Chrysler	15¼	15⅜
21	4¼	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	13⅝	13½
5⅛	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	1¾	1⅞
68¾	31½	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	46⅛	45⅝
9⅜	3⅝	—	Continental Oil	9⅜	9
70⅜	24¾	3.00	Corn Products	70⅜	68½
7⅜	1½	—	Coty Inc.	3¾	3½
3¼	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2⅛	2
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	14¾	14
57	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	42	41¾
59¾	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	47⅜	46¾
87⅞	35¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	61⅛	60¼
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	16½	15⅝
16	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	6⅜	6½
5⅞	⅞	—	Fox Film "A"	1¾	2⅛
26⅛	8½	.40	General Electric	17½	18
40½	19⅝	1.60	General Foods	30¼	30¾
24⅞	7⅝	1.00	General Motors	18⅝	18
28⅝	6¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	22½	23
20⅝	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	18⅞	18½
29¾	5¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	25⅝	24⅞
18¾	3⅝	—	International Cement	14⅜	13½
1⅞	¼	—	International Com. Engine	⅛	¼
84⅛	10½	.60	International Harvester	29	28⅛
13½	3¼	—	International Nickel	13¼	12⅝
15¾	2⅝	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	10⅜	10¼
33⅜	10	—	Johns Manville	24	24¾
19¼	4⅞	—	Kennecott	15⅝	14⅞
55¾	30½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	55	54¼
79¾	34⅛	•4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	79¾	76
37¾	9	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	14⅛	15⅞
18⅝	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	17¾	17⅜
19	3⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	19	18¼
64⅛	19¾	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	29¼	27⅝
36⅝	8¾	—	New York Central	23⅞	22½
43¼	13¾	8%S	North American Company	21½	20⅞
37	16⅞	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	23¾	23¼
5¼	1½	—	Packard Motors	2⅞	2¾
28⅜	6½	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	20¾	20¾
4⅜	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	2	1⅞
8½	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	8⅞	8½
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	38⅜	38½
13⅛	2½	—	Radio Corporation	5⅞	6
7¾	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	2	2⅛
40¼	26⅛	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	37½	36¾
37⅜	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	22⅞	21⅝
8¾	2½	—	Shell Union	6¼	5¾
13⅜	2¾	—	Simmons Company	7¾	7¼
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	11	10
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	20	20⅜
34¼	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	11	10⅝
37⅜	19⅞	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	34½	33
18¼	9¼	1.00	Texas Corporation	16¾	15⅞
26¾	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	24½	24⅛
7⅛	2⅛	—	Trans America	5½	5¼
86⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	32	20½
94½	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific	74	72¾
34⅜	6½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	27⅞	26¼
14	3½	.40	United Corporation	7¼	7⅛
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Improvement	16½	16¼
10¼	1¼	—	U. S. Rubber	7¾	7⅜
52⅝	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	43¼	42¾
31	11	2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	28¼	28½
23¾	5¼	—	Vanadium	16½	15¾
4½	½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	2⅝	3
43½	15⅝	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	33	33⅝
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	36	34¼

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